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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

U.S.-Britain Plan to Keep Naval Parity

Japan Surprises Parley by Agreeing to Accept Submarine Protocol

Three Powers Sign London Agreement

Main Basis Is Full Data on Building—Ratio Plan Omitted in Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 25—The fact that Japan is going to sign the protocol on submarine warfare negotiated during the discussions on naval limitation was announced during the ceremony of signing the three-power treaty between Great Britain, the United States and France at St. James's Palace today.

Delegates stressed their hope that Japan would later accept the main treaty. "We have every reason to hope," said Viscount Monsell of Evesham, British First Lord of the Admiralty, "that this draft treaty will commend itself to the Japanese Government when they have had full time and opportunity to consider its provisions."

No Trace of Ratios

The text, he said, is being forwarded to Tokyo, and he added significantly, "It contains not even the slightest trace of the system of 'ratio' to which we understand Japan takes such strong exception."

Another surprise item in today's proceedings was the announcement that Britain and the United States are exchanging notes reaffirming mutual acceptance of parity as between themselves. Thus, should Japanese building involve an increase in the present strength of the American fleet, Britain would also lay down ship for ship with the United States.

Bridge to the Future

All delegations confessed a certain feeling of disappointment that the results of their long deliberations had not included provisions for quantitative reduction. The French further regretted that there had not been a greater amount of qualitative limitation. All declared they regarded the treaty merely as a bridge for something more worthwhile later. The new treaty has for its main basis the yearly exchange of all building plans.

It is hoped that Italy, Germany and Soviet Russia as well as Japan will accede to this treaty before long, as in the words of a French delegate, until then "the very important technical work which we have accomplished won't have full value."

Italy's Position

Despite the fact that Italy is not signing the treaty, Signor Dino Grandi, head of that country's delegation, delivered an address, in which he reiterated Italy's inability to join the other naval powers at a time when "an unprecedented economic war" is being waged against her.

Mutual assistance agreements between Mediterranean powers under the aegis of Britain, he said, made it essential that Italy should preserve full liberty of action in face of the threat to her security.

He added a broad hint that sanctions should be raised, thus "clarifying the international situation" and enabling Italy to append her signature.

Spokesmen for Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, signatories to provisions of the treaty, participated in the program. The Irish Free State declined to sign, giving as a reason that it affected only naval powers and might entail obligations. Technical reservations prevented the Union of South Africa from signing.

Mr. Norman H. Davis, head of the American naval delegation, in his address at the signing ceremony, emphasized the discouraging world conditions which attended the opening of the conference, making it questionable whether any treaty could be concluded at all.

He pointed out that in spite of all

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The Mother Church Relief Fund

CONTRIBUTIONS to the emergency RELIEF FUND of The Mother Church which is available for flood relief may be sent to Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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'No War While I Am Premier'—Hirota

Manchoukuan Frontiers Have Caused Frequent Border Clashes

Commission Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchoukuo—Before the Manchoukuo Government was proclaimed it would have been difficult to arouse any foreign interest in the Manchurian boundaries. But recently these very boundaries have threatened to cause international complications of disquieting magnitude.

Manchoukuo has just celebrated its fourth birthday, yet the authorities in the Foreign Office at Hsinking have a list of nearly 300 violations of their borders.

These border incidents arise chiefly over differences of opinions as to correct lines, though the list includes forced landings of military planes, and a few other incidents which seem to have been due to intentional trespass.

"Natural Boundary"

The present boundary between Manchoukuo and China does not coincide with the former boundary of Jehol province. The Japanese Army decided that the Great Wall was a "natural boundary," and occupied additional land in Hopei and Chahar province to rectify the frontier according to their ideas. But above Chahar, from a point just west of Solun, Manchoukuo's neighbor is Outer Mongolia. Here the boundary is anything but satisfactory. A few years ago both sides of the line was Mongolia, now on one side is North Hsingan defended by the Japanese army and facing them the Autonomous Republic of Outer Mongolia whose intimate relations with the U. S. S. R. have only recently been announced.

When China and Russia made an agreement in 1915 recognizing Autonomous Outer Mongolia, provision was made that in two years the two governments should demarcate the boundaries. Two years later, in 1917, internal affairs in Russia caused her to lose all interest in Mongolian pasture lands, so the frontier has remained uncorrected.

Just east of the 118th meridian the boundary cuts through Lake

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Wide World

Koki Hirota
Japan's Prime Minister

New Japanese Cabinet Seeks Amity With Russia and China

Arita Foreign Chief

TOKYO, March 25 (AP)—Premier Koki Hirota declared today that Japan would fight no war while he was Premier.

The new Premier, who recalled that he told Parliament in 1935 that "there will be no war while I am Foreign Minister," told foreign correspondents today, "that holds good while I am Premier."

Mr. Hirota expressed "keen gratification" over a recent statement by Vyacheslaff Molotoff, president of the Council of Soviet Commissars, that Russo-Japanese relations were improving.

Old Friendship

The Premier said he and Mr. Molotoff were intimate friends during Mr. Hirota's period as Ambassador at Moscow, and that "Molotoff evidently believes with his old friend, the Premier of Japan, the time has come for promotion of better relations between our countries."

Mr. Hirota, who became Premier after the Feb. 26 Tokyo uprising and assassinations, explained that the "positive foreign policy" which the new Cabinet announced "merely means a speeding up of a solution of questions between Japan and her neighbors by diplomatic means."

"The main thing is a readjustment of our relations with China," he asserted.

Mr. Hirota declared that if the international conference envisaged by the Locarno powers to survey world

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The Man Behind Japan's Emperor: A Study of the Last of the Elder Statesmen: Magazine Section

New Deal Dams Are Condemned As Being Futile

Federal Expert Says Silt Will Make Them Useless in a Short Time

Others Dispute Him

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—A division of opinion as to whether the huge downstream dams being built bring more floods and dust storms has developed here among new-deal power experts.

Morris L. Cooke, rural electrification administrator, started the discussion yesterday when he predicted to a Senate committee that the large power and reclamation reserves, such as those being built in the Tennessee Valley, will be silted over in a short time. He advocated the construction of small headwater dams especially in agricultural districts to hold water in the fields where it is needed to prevent erosion.

In disagreement with Mr. Cooke's theory was Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska, whose bill to create another "TVA" in the Mississippi Valley was under consideration. No signs of silting had yet appeared around the Tennessee Valley dams, he said.

Sees Ruin in Short Time

Mr. Cooke contended that the Administration's construction of larger and larger dams is "like playing at blocks" because "every one will be silted level within a very short time." Whereas the past policy has been to get water off the land and down into the sea where it would be out of the way, if erosion is to be avoided, moisture must be kept in the fields where it falls, he explained.

"If disastrous floods, dust storms and other calamities are to be stopped, the policy must be changed," the REA head contended.

The discussion started by Mr. Cooke is timely in that Government soil experts estimated that 250,000,000 tons of irreplacable topsoil, laid down by nature at the rate of an inch over 400 years, has been washed away from farmlands in the northeastern states by the recent floods.

Report Corroborates Him

His views are corroborated in a recent report on "Little Waters" sent to Congress by President Roosevelt. Embodying the expert opinion of land planners in the Resettlement Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration and the Soil Erosion Service, the report stated that during the past half century "the attention of engineers has been too exclusively centered on big things—floods and levees and revetments; large-scale hydropower, great dams and reservoirs," and that the "neglect of little waters has been because only recently have its researches revealed the important part played by these in the life of man."

Not Any Single Source

"The question," the report said "is not one of the influence of a single small creek or mill pond or lake on the flow of the main stem of a great river system, but of the

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Hitler Rejects London Offer; Counterplan After Plebiscite; League Goes Back to Geneva

© International

Statesmen at London Parley

From Left to Right—Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium; Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Neville Chamberlain, and Viscount Halifax, British War Minister

Reply Sent to Britain After Council Had Adjourned

Führer Charges Discriminations

Smaller Powers Pleased as Return to Geneva Is Assured

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—Europe's crisis was thrown into a new and more complicated muddle when Reichsführer Adolf Hitler refused outright to take his troops out of the Rhineland and rejected the Hague Court as a tribunal on the Franco-Soviet Pact.

The Führer's answer to the Locarno program, made public a few hours after the Council of the League of Nations suddenly adjourned, left the Rhineland dispute unsettled and with a long-drawn-out stalemate in prospect.

Rebuff for Hitler

Joachim von Ribbentrop, Herr Hitler's special envoy, arrived in London with a personal message to the British Government from the German dictator just as the Council broke up—an action which was interpreted in informed circles as a direct rebuff to Herr Hitler for his long delay in answering the Locarno proposals.

Although the Locarno demands were emphatically rejected, the Reich said that on March 31—two days after the German Reichstag election—it would "place at the disposal of the Royal British Government a comprehensive statement of its position, together with its proposals."

The Council will reconvene in Geneva some time after the German and French elections.

New Difficulties

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, was left with new difficulties in conciliating Franco-German differences, but League circles seemed agreed that the immediate danger of European hostilities had been avoided.

A spokesman for the German delegation said that the British Government's White Paper outlining the Locarno proposals is "absolutely dead."

The House of Lords was told by Viscount Hailsham, Lord Chancellor, that Britain has "no secret understanding of any kind" with France or Belgium aside from those outlined in the White Paper issued last week on the Rhineland crisis.

Lothian's Question

The disclosure was made in reply to a direct question from the Marquis of Lothian, who asked:

"Have we or have we not entered into what Flandin and Van Zeeland (diplomatic representatives of France and Belgium) regard as a military alliance?"

Lord Lothian said that Germany is now "immeasurably weaker than before the war," and asked why Britain should add weight to her support against Germany by a military alliance on the side of Russia, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France and Italy.

Paul-Boncour Active

French Minister of State Joseph Paul-Boncour, a French delegate to the London deliberations, was expected to visit the Foreign Office for a last-minute talk with Mr. Eden before following his colleague, Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin, back to Paris.

Herr Hitler's special ambassador-at-large, Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, who brought the Führer's reply to the Locarno proposals, also was awaited at the Foreign Office.

Informed sources said that Herr von Ribbentrop might return to Berlin Friday to receive fresh instructions from Herr Hitler, who promised to make new proposals of his own next Tuesday.

Others Depart

Señor Salvador de Madariaga of Spain, President of the League Council's conciliation committee of 13 who was encharged with the task of bringing peace between Italy and Ethiopia, joined the throng of departing statesmen after further consultations.

All League sources appeared to agree that any immediate danger of European complications had been avoided, although Dr. Eden confronted fresh difficulties in reconciling the French and German stands.

The Council had acted on the only question officially before it—the French and Belgian accusations that Germany was a treaty-breaker—by condemning the Reich.

Small Powers Pleased With Return to Geneva For Action on Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 25—League officials and representatives of nations which rely on the League express satisfaction at the decision to hold future League meetings on the Rhineland issue at Geneva instead of in London. They have strongly criticized the initiative which transferred the Council meeting from Lake Leman to the Thames on the ground that in reality the great powers have been directing policy without real reference to the smaller powers.

That appears to be the view even

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Co-Founder Quits Townsend Plan On Eve of Big Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—The Townsend Plan, one of the most remarkable social movements ever to develop and spread in America, faces the crisis of its meteoric career, with the resignation of Robert E. Clements, cofounder, on the eve of the house investigation of the entire subject.

At the same time it is announced that the National Surety Company, New York, has canceled its contract to bond officials of the Townsend movement, leaving the organization temporarily without bond for loss from its officers, local or national. No reason for the cancellation was given.

Supporters Confident

Despite this double development, Townsend officials waited the beginning of the House hearing tomorrow with declarations of supreme confidence in their ability to secure "vindication" for their economic views and for the financial affairs of their huge organization, now said to include 7000 clubs.

Starting with the idealistic revulsion of Dr. Francis E. Townsend to conditions of dire poverty affecting elderly people of his acquaintance, the so-called "Townsend Movement" has developed into the old-age revolving pension plan and has enlisted supporters from various parts of the country. It proposes to pension off, under a compulsory retirement scheme, individuals over 60 at $200 a month or as much as can be financed by a 2 per cent transaction tax.

Start of the Plan

When the voters of Long Beach, Calif., threw out the city administration in the Roosevelt landslide of 1932, an elderly, gaunt and gentle assistant in the city health department was included in the political list of discharged workers. This was

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LaGuardia Assails Foes Of Civic Utilities Plants; Trade Groups Protest Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25—Two pictures of what would follow enactment by the Legislature of the measure now before it to empower cities of New York State to construct their own electric power plants is written into the record of the Cities and Public Service Committees of the Senate and Assembly here today following a public hearing on the Burchill-Fitzgerald bill, sponsored by Mayor LaGuardia of New York City yesterday.

Mayor LaGuardia, women's organizations, the New York State Conference of Mayors, the Westchester Citizens and the Larchmont League of Women Voters; spokesmen from Brooklyn, from the community councils of New York City, the City Club, the Citizens' Union, the Teachers' Union, the Consumers' Public Power Plant Committee and other civic organizations and individuals spoke in favor of the legislation and representatives of the most important trade groups of New York City against it.

Counsel Speaks for Utilities

These latter groups were reinforced by Joseph N. Proskauer, one-time New York State Supreme Court justice and now counsel to the Consolidated Gas Company, and Robert Cummings, another well-known New York lawyer and who formerly was for many years bill-drafting commissioner for the Legislature, who spoke for the Niagara-Hudson Company. Mr. Proskauer declared the bill was designed to destroy the property of the Consolidated Gas Company through unfair competition and that it would bring no particular benefit to the people. He characterized it as "shoe-string" financing.

Mayor LaGuardia was "a good Mayor" when he stuck to his business of being Mayor, Mr. Proskauer declared, adding that if he would "leave artichokes and public utilities alone, and, instead, devote himself to the cleaning of the city streets and lifting the burden of subway financing from the shoulders of the taxpayers, we would not now be here engaged in controversy." This was, in part, reference to Mayor LaGuardia's activities to suppress the artichoke "racket."

Declares It Unfair Competition

A city-owned power plant in New York "would be municipal competition with private industry at which loaded dice would be used by the municipality," Mr. Proskauer continued. "The city would have an opportunity, without risking a cent of city money, to enter upon a scheme of unfair competition having for its purpose destruction of the property of a great corporation, which, in the last 22 years, while the cost of living generally has gone up 48 per cent, has made a 40 per cent reduction in rates to its consumers and, in addition, spent something like 20 per cent of its gross revenues for taxes."

He called the proposal "atrocious."

Mayor LaGuardia was in his best fighting mood with opponents of the Burchill-Fitzgerald bill. He assailed the utilities and declared the time was coming "when all these services to the people would be publicly owned and operated."

From the Judge Himself

The idea of financing the construction of a municipally owned power system through the setting up of an authority which would issue bonds for the project had come to him from Judge Proskauer himself after the Consolidated Gas counsel "had come before the Board of Estimate and protested that the city's credit should not be pledged."

"Nothing we could do would satisfy the Consolidated Gas, because what we are planning would mean a loss of revenue and lower rates to the company," Mayor LaGuardia continued.

He denied Mr. Proskauer's thesis that industrial enterprises were better equipped for the management of utility services than were public officials.

Shoestrings and Artichokes

"When it comes to 'shoe-string' financing or fantastic financing, I cannot hold a candle to the power magnates," he declared. "We had 12,000,000 unemployed, and not a railroad or a bank would have survived except for the intervention of the Government. When it comes to artichokes, I do not know what the connection can be unless it be that the artichoke racketeers are going to be tried in the federal courts next month."

Teacher Is Tornado Heroine

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 25 (AP)—Quick-thinking Pauline Rader, 21-year-old rural schoolteacher, acclaimed as the heroine of the tornado which swept over part of Webster County Monday, told how she saved her class of 17 children by making them lie flat on the ground when the building was destroyed.

Miss Rader said she watched the approaching cloud from the Rayburn schoolhouse atop a hill several miles east of Radertown.

"I heard a terrible roar about half an hour before the storm struck," she said. "I kept thinking about it while the children were at recess.

Calm Precedes Tornado

"After they returned I kept watching through the door.

"It was raining and blowing pretty hard. Suddenly it got calm. I don't know what made me do it, but I shouted to the children to run outdoors and throw themselves flat on the ground, and not move.

"They just fell out the door. I waited until all were out. I could see the big black cloud coming up over the hill. Just as I started to lie down on the ground it struck.

Showered with Debris

"One little fellow started to get up. I grabbed him by the leg, and pulled him over to where the rest of the children were all gathered together. I was so close to the schoolhouse I could have reached out and touched it.

"I don't remember how long it lasted—not very long, though. I remember that rocks and sticks were showering on us.

"The wind just lifted the schoolhouse up and smashed it flat. There wasn't a piece of wood left as big as a match stick, I don't believe."

Dust Clouds Roll Over Middle West Following Snowfall

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24 (AP)—Dust-laden clouds rolled eastward today along a lakes-to-gulf front while crisp, clear weather prevailed on the southwestern plains after a widespread snowfall and subsidence of high winds.

The wind-carried dust pall was reported at Chicago, St. Louis and Tyler, in east Texas. A destructive hail storm accompanied high winds in the Tyler vicinity.

Snow blanketed most of northwestern Kansas and extended southward to the Oklahoma Panhandle, but S. D. Flora, federal meteorologist at Topeka, said it did not furnish enough moisture for permanent relief from dust or benefit to crop.

Chilly breezes in the wake of the western snowstorms chased unseasonably warm temperatures out of eastern Kansas and Missouri today.

The capricious weather produced a tornado that killed four persons in south central Missouri yesterday.

'Profiteers of Future Wars' Formed at R. P. I.

TROY, N. Y., March 25 (AP)—Students of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute today organized a "Profiteers of Future Wars."

Princeton already has its Veterans of Future Wars and Vassar its Future Gold Star Mothers.

Buell Webster, of Waterbury, Conn., president, told reporters, "We're going to get in on the gravy, instead of being made into gravy."

The organization said it would "lobby" for payment in advance of profits from contracts-as-yet-to-be-let for war supplies of future battles, and against payment of bonuses or pensions.

William D. Luening, of Louisville, Ky., student president of R. P. I., said members of the Princeton organization "are looking for a measly bonus but we've figured things out from the engineering viewpoint and we're going to be in the money."

Hollywood Salaries Come to $1,384,000, Weekly Report Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Motion picture producers find themselves agreeing these days on just what figures are appropriate and authentic to describe the entire film industry as the result of a recent compilation of Department of Commerce and trade magazine reports.

"World capital investment in the industry" is listed as $2,500,000,000, with $2,000,000,000 of it in the United States including $95,000,000 as studio investment in Hollywood.

The weekly pay roll of Hollywood is given as $1,384,000 and the total costs each year for supplies, including lumber, cement, and studio maintenance, is reported to be $45,000,000. Out of the whole industry's estimated production costs in 1934-35 of $120,000,000, 28 per cent, bookkeepers agree, was spent in Los Angeles and vicinity.

Despite the huge investment figure in Hollywood, the movies are by no means rooted here, in the opinion of many. One prominent observer threw up a conjecture that if the producing units now in Hollywood were to move to a concentrated center in Delaware or New Jersey, the present Hollywood investment would be saved in a few years' time from reduced transcontinental communication and transportation costs.

The compilation estimates the total number employed in the United States in the industry as 270,000: 234,000 in theaters, 28,000 in production, and 8000 in distribution.

Of the world's movie fare, 75 per cent is credited to Hollywood, which includes the other Los Angeles environs where studios are situated. Professional, technical, and laboring personnel directly connected with movie-making is agreed as 30,000.

The compilation, however, lists only two divisions of personnel: 758 extras daily, and "number of actors engaged in the industry—500."

The total number of theaters in the United States is 18,263, with $22,500,000 as the amount spent for accessories and replacements last year, when $13,500,000 was spent in theater construction from July 1, 1934, to May 1, 1935.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, March 25

Navies—Pact Cancels Ratio System

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

London—A new device for controlling the navies of the world was signed into law today. The United States, France and England signed a protocol that supplants the old naval ratio system and places most of its hope in the power of negotiation and frank exchange of information. Through deadlocks, impasses and a discouraging shrinking of their lofty aims, the representatives of the three nations, who have watched Japan and Italy leave the conference, today signed their efforts into law on a note of confidence.

No Coercion

There is not a shred of coercion to keep one of the powers from building as large a navy as it can. But the powers do agree every year to put their blueprints on the table, and it is hoped that in an atmosphere devoid of secrecy and the suspicions that spring from secrecy, the world will advance toward disarmament on the seas.

Powers sign naval pact at London: Page 1.

Floods—Guarded Against on Mississippi

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—With flood conditions generally abating and with rehabilitation work well under way, new floods threatened cities and towns along the Ohio River. Rains and swollen tributaries that empty into the Ohio created the new crisis, which is really an anticlimax, not serious enough to retard reconstruction work that is moving ahead in Pittsburgh and other Pennsylvania cities affected by the flood's backlash. That the flood condition was moving westward was indicated by reports from Hickman, Ky., on the Mississippi, where 100 families prepared to leave their homes before rising water.

States and relief agencies seek funds: Local Pages.

Danubian Pact—Italy Retains Leadership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome—Italy, despite the demands of the Ethiopian war, has taken time to reinforce its diplomatic position in Central Europe. From Austria and Hungary it has elicited the pledge that they will not enter into any negotiations or conclude any agreements with any other states without Italian consent.

Thus Italy, after a recent threat to its domination in Central Europe, has reasserted its hegemony there. For Europe, the principal implication of this accord is that Italy will probably remain the guardian of Austrian independence against any effort of Germany to swing this nation into the National Socialist orbit.

Duce renews hold on Austria: Page 3.

Locarno—Hitler's Rejection Means Long Delay

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

London—The European crisis gives every appearance of settling down to protracted and delicate negotiations, during which predictions as to success or failure are likely to be premature.

Adolf Hitler's rejection of the conditions imposed by the Locarno powers has caused France to resume its attitude of obduracy, with French spokesmen semiofficially declaring that the door is now closed to further negotiations with Hitler.

Hitler has announced that he will submit a detailed peace plan to the Locarno powers on March 31—after the general election is out of the way. Hitler objected to the Locarno proposal as an affront to German self-respect. He refused to supplant German troops in the Rhineland by the proposed international police force; he refused to submit his viewpoint on the Franco-Soviet Pact to the World Court.

England remains calm, giving the impression that it expects the

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Boston News Today:

Section One of FHA Extended by Senate
Curley Sends Message Urging Budget Approval
Total Auto Horn Banning Sought in Boston
Hyde Park Residents Seek Lower Gas Prices
Elimination of Machine Tax Urged by Long
Tag Day Set for Flood Needy on March 28
State Police Teletypes Handle Flood Reports

These and other news features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Senate Adds Millions More to House Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Congress doesn't like taxes, but it appropriates money enthusiastically. These parallel fundamentals produce yawning holes in the federal budget, and were sharply exemplified today. They applied more or less equally to the Democratic majority and the Republican minority.

On the one hand, the House Ways and Means Subcommittee that yesterday espoused new processing taxes as the only way to make up the difference between needs and possible revenues from the new taxes, today reversed its position once more. On three successive days, there have been divergent statements from the subcommittee. On Monday it was understood that no processing taxes would be recommended. On Tuesday an offical statement announced that such taxes would be "suggested." On Wednesday even the suggestion is withdrawn.

Senate Adds $40,000,000

On the other hand, the Senate passed the annual Agricultural Department appropriation bill after adding almost $40,000,000 to the amount voted by the House. The action raised the increases which the Senate has this session tacked on to regular appropriation bills to $153,733,980.05. A day previously, congressional rank-and-file members forced President Roosevelt to retreat from his intentions to cut down CCC camps. The decision is one more drain on the Treasury. Yesterday the Senate went the House $66,000,000 better in the War Department appropriation bill.

The fiscal situation respecting the new taxes—which has a major effect on President Roosevelt's hope to have an annually declining deficit—is gloomy.

Farm-Bonus Needs

Needs in farm and bonus categories are:

For nine years, per year	$620,000,000
For next three years, per yr.	792,000,000

Possible revenues to meet these needs are:

From corporation surplus tax	$591,000,000
From "windfall tax" on processors	100,000,000
Total	$691,000,000

Unless Congress takes the bitter pill and votes new processing taxes, there will thus be an apparent gap for three years of about $100,000,000 a year. After these three years, the need would drop to $620,000,000 but revenues would fall to $591,000,000 since the "windfall tax" is temporary.

Representative Samuel B. Hill (D) of Washington, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, estimated that processing levies were not necessary to raise the needed $792,000,000 by the following figures:

Corporation tax yield	$591,000,000
Temporary continuance of excess profits and capital stock levies	83,000,000
Windfall tax	100,000,000
Tax on foreign stockholders	25,000,000
Total	$799,000,000

Moreover, there is some margin in the estimated needs. The total includes, for instance, $500,000,000 for new farm subsidies, whereas the estimated annual expense by AAA is $440,000,000. Some additional ease from increased income tax yield was also anticipated.

Income Tax Increase Helps

Receipts in the first 21 days of March, this year, yielded $360,074,276 as compared with $293,873,937 in the same period last year. But the budget already foresaw and counted on higher income taxes this year.

Today's desertion of processing taxes, after yesterday's surprise espousal, was premised on the conclusion, said Mr. Hill, that the corporate surplus levy plus a windfall tax would actually yield more than $792,000,000 a year. The subcommittee's tax report to the full committee will be made tomorrow.

"We decided today," said Mr. Hill, "to eliminate entirely from consideration by the full committee the subject of processing taxes. That means that if our report is accepted the processing tax question will not even be discussed at the open hearings."

Old and New Naval Treaties Compared

The following tabulation gives an illustration of the main points in the new London naval treaty and the former treaties in which Japan and Italy shared with Great Britain, the United States and France:

Old Treaties	New Treaty
Quantitative Limitation	
5-5-3-1.75-1.75 ratio for five great naval powers.	No limit on the number of ships any nation may build. However, behind treaty is tacit understanding of certain restrictions. For example, United States accepted holiday in big cruisers on condition England does not expand cruiser fleet beyond 70. Also it is understood United States and England intend to maintain 5-5-3 ratio in battleships with Japan by building if necessary.
Battleships fixed at 15 for United States and Great Britain and 9 for Japan and holiday placed on new construction until Dec. 31, 1936.	
Cruiser tonnage limited to: United States, 323,500 tons. Great Britain, 339,000 tons. Japan, 208,850 tons. This tonnage so divided as to give United States 18 large cruisers, England 15, and Japan 12. England permitted more small cruisers as compensation.	
Destroyers limited to: United States, 150,000 tons. Great Britain, 150,000 tons. Japan, 105,000 tons.	
Submarines limited to: United States, 52,700 tons. Great Britain, 52,700 tons. Japan, 52,700 tons.	
Aircraft carriers limited to: United States, 135,000 tons. Great Britain, 135,000 tons. Japan, 81,000 tons. France, 60,000 tons. Italy, 60,000 tons.	
Advance Notice and Exchange of Information	
Requirements for exchange of limited information one month after keel laid and again one month after completion of any ship.	Advance notification for entire building program required each year providing opportunity for bargaining at frequent intervals. Exchange full information at least four months before any keel is laid, during construction and again after completion. Much more extensive and important than similar feature of old treaty.
Qualitative Limitation	
Capital ships—35,000 tons and 16-inch guns.	Capital ships—Two categories. "A" category—Top limit 35,000 tons; bottom limit, 17,500. Guns, top limit 14 inches, with escape clause to 16's if Japan fails to agree to 14's. Bottom limit 10 inch.
"A" class cruisers—10,000 tons and 8-inch guns.	"B" category—Top limit 8000 tons, with guns to be not less than 10-inches.
"B" class cruisers—8000 tons and 6-inch guns.	"Light surface vessels"—Replaces "A" and "B" class cruisers and destroyer categories of old treaty.
Destroyers—1850 tons and 5.1-inch guns.	"A" class—Anything carrying 8-inch guns up to 10,000 tons.
Submarines—2000 tons and 5.1-inch guns, but three larger permitted each signatory.	"B" class—Ships from 3000 to 8000 tons, carrying not over 6.1-inch guns.
Aircraft carriers—27,000 tons	"C" class—Ships under 3000 tons, carrying not over 5.1-inch guns.
	Submarines—Limited to 2000 tons.
	Aircraft carriers—Limited to 23,000 tons and 6.1-inch guns.
	Six-year building "holiday" in all cruiser-type ships carrying more than 6.1-inch guns or over 8000 tons in size.
	"Nonconstruction zone" between bottom limit of battleships of 17,500 tons and top limit of cruisers of 10,000 tons. Due to "holiday" this means zone from 8000 tons to 17,500 tons.
Escape Clauses	
Permitted construction above limits provided, but such clauses never employed.	Permits violation of limitations in event unforeseen developments, war and excessive construction by other powers.
General Features	
Signed in Washington in 1921 and renewed and revised in London in 1931. Expires Dec. 31, 1936. Adhered to by United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, except that only first three named subscribed to all features. France and Italy never accepted the limitations on cruisers, destroyers and submarines.	Signed in London March 25, 1936. Takes effect Jan. 1, 1937. Expires Dec. 31, 1942. Signed by United States, Great Britain and France. Open to adherence by Italy, Japan and Russia. Italy expected to sign before end of year.

Strength of Naval Powers

Following are what the leading naval powers possess in terms of ships built, building and appropriated for:

	Battleships	Cruisers	Destroyers	Submarines	Aircraft Carriers
Great Britain	15	67	197	66	7
United States	15	37	266	100	7
Japan	9	40	122	70	6
France	12	24	98	111	1
Italy	6	30	98	77	0

Roosevelt Eager To Board New Yacht

MIAMI, Fla., March 25 (AP) — President Roosevelt arrived at Matthewtown, Great Inagua Island, the Bahamas, today aboard the destroyer Monaghan to find the new presidential ship, the U. S. S. Potomac, awaiting him.

It was the first view for Mr. Roosevelt of the Potomac, a converted coast guard cutter, and he eagerly prepared to board it during the day for the remainder of his fishing cruise.

The following message was received here today from Capt. Wilson Brown, naval aide to the President: "The President in Monaghan; Dale, Potomac arrived Matthewtown, Great Inagua Island, at 8:15."

The destroyers Monaghan and Dale will continue as a convoy to the presidential fishing party.

Scholarship for 4-H Star

The outstanding 4-H Club member in North Carolina for 1936 will be awarded a four-year scholarship to the North Carolina State College.

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Hirota Outlaws War in Orient While Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

problems "ever becomes a reality, Japan will be glad to join."

Mr. Hirota confirmed that Hachiro Arita, now Ambassador to China, would return soon to Tokyo to become Foreign Minister.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Hirota said:

"We desire first of all to obtain the stabilization of East Asia, simultaneously fostering cordial relations with all nations with a view to contributing further toward promotion of international peace and advancement of human welfare.

"It affords us keen satisfaction to see that Manchoukuo, our ally, continues her swift, steady progress.

"We are no less gratified by the gradual improvement in cordial relations between Japan and China.

Friendly Co-operation

"We will endeavor to establish normal relations between Japan, Manchoukuo and China and bring about friendly co-operation between them.

"Simultaneously, we intend to cultivate our traditional friendship with Great Britain, the United States, the U. S. S. R., and other nations, thus fulfilling our great mission of stabilizing East Asia.

"We will strive to satisfy the economic needs of our empire, and especially to ensure free and untrammeled development of our foreign trade through elimination and adjustment of barriers and obstacles to international commerce."

Japan's New Premier Pledges Swift Action On Promised Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 25—Japan today proposed to push forward its program of delayed reforms with accelerated speed after the recent internal storm—just as Tokyo rebuilt itself in modern style after the earthquake.

This is one among a number of pungent observations which Premier Koki Hirota voiced at a tea-party for foreign journalists where he discussed foreign and internal policies with much more concreteness than one finds in the official statement of the new Cabinet policy.

Criticized by Press

This document was written in old Chinese script and excited criticism of the Japanese press because its phrases were very vague.

The tea-party occurred at the Premier's official residence—a handsome brown building in foreign style which was the scene of one of the most tragic episodes of the uprising a month ago.

Recognizing that relief of agrarian distress is one of the country's urgent problems, Premier Hirota declared that he would lay remedial measures before the Diet which meets the first of May and expressed the view that the low interest policy of the new Finance Minister would aid in the solution.

Adjustments

Declaring his three-point policy toward China would benefit China besides Japan, Premier Hirota interpreted the phrase of a "positive foreign policy," often used in connection with the plans of the new Cabinet, as meaning a speedier adjustment of outstanding problems with foreign powers. He expressed keen satisfaction at the recent statement of Premier Vyachesloff Molotoff that Soviet-Japanese relations had improved. He introduced a human note into the thorny subject of Soviet-Japanese relations by recalling how as Ambassador to Moscow he became personally intimate with Mr. Molotoff by practicing friendly tests of strength of arm with the Soviet Premier.

German-Soviet Trade Relations Improving

BERLIN, March 25 (AP)—Trade negotiations between Germany and Soviet Russia have come to a halt, both German and Russian official sources said today, since Adolf Hitler's March 7 Reichstag speech, announcing occupation of the Rhineland and denunciation of the Locarno Pact.

This did not mean an actual rupture of negotiations, these sources said, but a postponement in dealings over a German loan and delay in completing current trade arrangements for 1936.

Commissioner in Moscow

David Kandelaki, Soviet Trade Commissioner for Germany, is in Moscow now, reporting on the situation as it developed after Herr Hitler's speech.

Efforts by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the Reich's Economics Minister, to gain better economic relations with Russia date back to May 21, 1935—one day after another Reichstag speech in which Herr Hitler, despite his fulminations against Bolshevism, said nevertheless:

"The German Government has no other desire except that of having peaceful and friendly relations with all her neighbors."

They Get Together

Twenty-four hours later, Dr. Schacht invited the Soviet Trade Commissioner to confer with him.

Since then, a slow, laborious German-Soviet trade approach has become noticeable.

There was no stoppage in normal business, and beyond that Dr. Schacht held out the possibility of a loan to Russia of 500,000 marks, in one version, and 1,000,000,000 in another.

In return for this loan, orders for German - manufactured goods, chiefly machinery, were to be placed. Russia was to repay the loan later, partly in gold and partly in raw materials.

Herd Has Same Granddad

The Ayrshire herd of the North Carolina agricultural experiment station is composed of granddaughters of Penshurst Man o' War.

Hitler Rejects London Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

of the French who have, nevertheless, despite their reluctance to enter into negotiations with Germany, not availed themselves of the course open to them under the Covenant, namely to transmit to the Council their complaint under Article XI, which envisages League action to remove the menace of any disturbance of good international relations.

Advantages in London

Perhaps there were political advantages in Britain's taking charge of the proceedings, which have been really confined to the Locarno powers. The so-called neutrals have clearly shown that they do not wish to be trapped in the Anglo-Franco-Germano - Italian dispute, while Poland is resentful at being largely left out of the consultations and the Little Entente is inclined, like France, to declare that there are two measures, one applying to Germany and the other Italy.

Different Situation

The cases of Italy and Germany are different, but in French and Little Entente eyes it is the German case which is the graver. The British attitude of severity in the one and indulgence in the other has shaken confidence.

The whole German problem has, it is said here, been dealt with outside the League. The mere presence of the President and Secretary-General and members of the Council in London has not converted the conversations into League discussions.

Present Impasse

It is on the contrary underlined that the minor role which the League was allowed to play on this occasion and the results obtained are far from brilliant, with France and Britain completely opposed on the interpretation of their own memorandum—especially on the suggestion of a military alliance; while Italy remains noncommittal and Germany rejects the propositions as implying a further infringement of her sovereignty.

"Back to Geneva"

"Back to Geneva" has therefore become the slogan.

Political considerations are not absent from this propaganda. Certainly those who believe that something more should be done than a simple League registration of the fact that Germany has violated a treaty or two think that they can raise their voices louder in Geneva than in London. In any case the League as such is anxious to repudiate responsibility for the equivocal London meeting.

It is pointed out that if secret promises are made to Italy to raise sanctions or even to suspend application of further sanctions without cessation of hostilities, the League will be stultified. That the Rhineland situation would inevitably develop out of a division of the Stresa Front was definitely foreseen by all well-informed diplomatic observers long ago. And the League cannot go back on its sanctions policy without betraying Ethiopia and without doing definite damage to its prestige. That Europe has need of Italian cooperation is obvious, but it has always had such need and it is argued here that the League cannot be used—or not used—against offending nations as suits the convenience of the great powers.

San Francisco-Oakland Bridge Completed

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25 (AP)—Workmen joined the two 700-foot arms of the San Francisco, Oakland Bay Bridge March 23, completing the eight-mile cantilever span.

The bridge was put together east of Yerba Buena Island in San Francisco Bay.

A 50-foot eye-bar was hoisted into place from a barge during a lull in the swift tides that sweep the ship channel below. A workman scampered across to place a big steel pin through the eye-bar and its seat. Steel, cable and a tunnel linked San Francisco and Oakland for the first time.

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Naval Treaty Provides Frequent Consultations

Italy Expected to Sign and Germany to Enter Pact With Britain

Door Left Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—With the signing in London today of the new naval treaty the hopes of restraining naval competition and preventing a dangerous race in naval armaments are shifted from the abandoned ratio system to a new and untried, but not unpromising foundation.

The central feature of the new system is the requirement of "advance notification" of all warship construction. Around this, and giving it meaning, are requirements for the constant exchange of detailed information and a much more complete structure of qualitative restrictions on sizes and types than was contained in the old treaties.

Flexible Provisions

While this theoretically leaves each naval power free to build as many ships as its inclinations indicate or its budget permits, it represents the best that could be achieved at the present time, considering the disturbed condition of international relations in general, and the restlessness of Germany, Italy and Japan in particular.

There is no disposition in informed circles to expect any sensational results. On the other hand it incorporates a method which has attracted increasing attention among disarmament experts during recent years because of its flexibility. There is ground for believing that in the long run it might prove a broader and sounder foundation for arms limitation than the abandoned conception of fixed ratios.

Inferior Ratios Shelved

The greatest single merit in the new system lies in the fact that it does not in effect brand any one nation as either inferior in power or in interests to another. Concurrently, it does not assume that the relative needs of the various nations will remain constant. Nor does it attempt to freeze a certain relative relationship of the naval powers for an indefinite future period as did the 5-5-3 ratio.

On the contrary, there is a recognition of the fundamental tendency for nations to change in their relative positions. Taking this as a premise, the system merely demands that the element of secrecy and suspicion be removed from naval competition. This automatically provides an opportunity for constant consultation among the nations.

Constant Consultation

In practice it is expected to work out in the following manner:

In the case of any two rival nations each would inform the other at the beginning of the year of contemplated naval construction. Presumably each would inflate its program for the sake of bargaining. Then they would gather around a conference table and make respective concessions.

The result would represent not some arbitrary ratio no longer proportionate to existing conditions, but a realistic settlement good for one year. The process would be repeated each year between all signatories of the pact, thereby providing unlimited opportunities for conciliation and agreement even if no absolute barrier to a naval race. It would be a fluid system requiring the nations to meet each new problem as it arises.

Door Open to Others

The new treaty obviously is merely an experimental step in the direction of such a system. Only the United States, Great Britain and France have signed it. Germany is to be brought in by an identic bilateral pact with England, and Italy is expected to sign before the end of the year. There is also a possibility of Soviet Russian adherence. Japan intends to sign the submarine warfare protocol.

Until all the naval powers are included it is recognized by its framers as at the most a transition measure from which they do not expect too much. Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American delegation, terms it "a bridge to future treaties of more far-reaching scope."

Must State Year's Program

The "advance notice" feature of the treaty provides in detail that during the first four months of every year each signatory shall inform the others of its contemplated program for that year. Further, no keel may be laid down unless four months' notice has been given. At the time of such original notice, when the keel is laid, during construction, and after completion, full particulars of the ships must also be exchanged. Notice must be given of any changes during construction.

The value of this feature supposedly increases in direct proportion to the amount of "qualitative" limitation which accompanies it. What the conference was able to do in this direction was severely limited by the sense of insecurity so prevalent during its deliberations, and is further conditioned on tacit observance by nonsignatories. If Japan should ignore the provisions of the treaty in her new construction they would immediately vanish.

35,000-Ton Maximum

No reduction in the size of battleships was possible because of the American Navy's belief that 35,000 tons is the minimum size into which it can pack the defensive power and the cruising radius believed necessary in view of the extensive coast line which it must defend and the paucity of American naval bases in the Pacific.

The present limit of 1850 tons on destroyers was abandoned because France and Italy—not bound by that restriction in the old treaty—have already exceeded it in powerful new superdestroyers.

Reduces Field of Rivalry

The merit in achievement of such restrictions as were written into the treaty is considerably minimized by the fact that in most instances they represent the renunciation of sizes or types which the naval architects have already discarded after unsuccessful experience. But taken as a whole the limitations will, if observed, have the definite effect of channeling naval construction and reducing considerably the field of possible competition.

Battleships must be between 17,500 tons and 35,000 tons in size and must carry guns of not less than 10-inch caliber and not more than 14-inch. This top gun limit, however, is likely to become 16 inches due to the wording of the section which makes the outcome contingent on Japanese action.

Cruisers and destroyers are lumped together under the new term of "light surface vessels." A six-year holiday is declared in the large cruiser type of ship carrying 8-inch guns and displacing 10,000 tons. As a result the cruiser provisions actually limits cruisers until the end of 1942 to 8000 tons and 6-inch guns. After that the United States expects to reopen the 10,000-ton category.

In the meantime a new category of capital ship is provided for countries which cannot afford the big battleships. Guns of 10-inch caliber or larger may be fitted on a ship of not more than 8000 tons. But guns on such ships must be not less than 10 inches to prevent this from becoming a device for evading the "holiday" in 8-inch gun cruisers. It is not expected that much use will be made of this feature.

Aircraft Carriers

The limit on the size of aircraft carriers is reduced from 27,000 tons to 23,000 tons. The submarine limit of 2000 is continued and made absolute. The exception of three larger submarines for each signatory provided under the old treaty is repealed.

Viewed as a whole these limitations permit general competition up to 8000 tons and 6-inch guns. There is then a forbidden zone up to 17,500 tons and 10-inch guns where competition begins again and continues until it reaches the top limit of 35,000 tons and 14-inch guns (probably 16-inch). Competition in the standard types, therefore, can take place only within two distinct zones. The specialized types have their own restrictions.

Anglo-American Agreement

While there is no competition now in the forbidden areas, there is no certainty that it might not develop under some conditions. There was believed to be great danger that Germany might start a new type of ship of about 12,000 tons, mounting 12-inch guns. It is also possible that battleships might have resumed the upward trend which they exhibited until the Washington Treaty imposed the 35,000-ton limit. The British battle cruiser Hood of 43,000 tons is an indication of what could happen.

One tacit, but unspecified, feature of the treaty provides an excellent example of how it might operate. England, subject to a limit of 50 cruisers under the old treaty, desired to expand her total to 70. The isolated American reaction would be one of opposition, since it would tend to break down the fundamental of Anglo-American naval parity.

Preferences Adjusted

American diplomacy was extremely anxious to have British support for the 35,000-ton top limit on battleships against the preference of France and Italy for a lower limit. England herself preferred the lower battleships limit, but accepted the American position.

In return the United States has let it be known that it has no objection to British cruiser expansion provided it stops at 70. Should it go beyond this the United States will presumably start to follow.

Thus, within the flexible limits of the new provisions and aided by a somewhat unusually peaceful disposition toward each other, two naval powers have adjusted their respective preferences to their mutual satisfaction. It was easier to do this since the new treaty does not attempt to force both British and American fleets into a common mold suitable to neither.

Wide World

Composite Picture of War's Tools

While Three Nations Reach Agreement at London, the Rest Wonder What More Complete Restraint Can Be Placed on These Engines of Destruction

Smelt Run Is Under Way In Streams of Michigan

EAST JORDAN, Mich., March 25 (AP)—Jubilant fishermen threw in their nets and youngsters used buckets and bushel baskets last night as the annual smelt run got under way in northwestern Michigan streams.

A sure sign of spring—and a signal for gala festivals in river towns—the slender fish started upstream with the first warm rains to spawn. First individual catches of the fish, which are from six to 12 inches in length, ranged as high as two bushels here.

Carnivals and dances, usually capped by crowning a "smelt king," are held each season here, in Boyne City, and Beaulah in the lower peninsula and in Escanaba and Menominee in the upper peninsula.

Aided by electric flood lights, flares and special board walks, thousands of curious visitors line the banks of the teeming streams during the smelt runs, which take place at night, and reach their climax in about a week.

Element of Fear Removed by Advance Notification of Building Programs

Terms Are Flexible

Following are among the important provisions of the naval limitation treaty, signed at London today by representatives of Great Britain, the United States and France:

1. Advance notification and exchange of information. Article XI of the treaty provides that each of the contracting parties shall communicate every year to each of the other contracting parties information regarding his annual program for construction or acquisition of vessels and periodical information giving details of such vessels already completed.

Scrapped Vessels

Article XII, among other stipulations, provides that information shall be given concerning vessels which have been scrapped or otherwise disposed of during the preceding year. If such vessels were not scrapped, sufficient information shall be given to enable their new status and condition to be determined.

2. "Holiday" in construction of heavy cruisers. Article VI of the treaty provides:

"No light surface vessel of subcategory (b) exceeding 8000 tons standard displacement and no light surface vessel of subcategory (a) shall be laid down or acquired prior to 1st of January, 1943."

For Six-Year Period

The effect of this provision bans both the construction of cruisers carrying eight-inch guns and the construction of any cruiser larger than 8000 tons during the six-year period covered by the treaty. It is specifically stated, however, that this feature constitutes "no undertaking expressed or implied to continue the restriction therein prescribed after the year 1942."

3. "Nonconstruction zone." The innovation in Article IV prohibiting construction of a class "A" capital ship "which is less than 17,500 tons" and the provision in Article I putting a top limit of 10,000 tons on "light surface vessels" establishes a zone between the two figures within which construction of regular fighting ships is not permitted. This would not, however, prevent aircraft carriers being constructed within this zone, nor would it apply to auxiliaries.

Mrs. Roosevelt Backs Library for Blind Move

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke last night in behalf of the National Library for the Blind with each word she said tapped into the hand of Miss Helen Keller, sitting on the platform. With Miss Keller was Miss Tolly Thompson, acting as her eyes and ears.

Mrs. Roosevelt said: "I sometimes think those who labor with handicaps have a reward in that when they conquer their handicaps they are so much richer in what they have to give to the world."

Duce Renews Hold On Austrians By Three-Power Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 25—Despite the anxieties of the Ethiopian war, Italy has reasserted her preponderant influence in the Danubian area and has succeeded in obtaining from Austria and Hungary a formal pledge not to enter into negotiations or conclude any angreement, political or economic, with other states without her consent.

This is the positive aspect of the additional protocols concluded on March 23 between Premier Mussolini of Italy, Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria, and Premier Gömbös of Hungary, the texts of which have now been published here.

The Rome conference, however, completely failed in one of its main professed objects, namely, to extend the pact of 1934 to other countries of Central Europe.

The failure is ascribed here to the fact that the Little Entente countries, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania are now enforcing sanctions against Italy.

Il Duce, it is declared, feels that before sanctions are lifted he cannot enter into any agreement with the sanctions-taking states.

The general impression here is that the main importance of the additional protocols is that they will contribute in a more direct way to consolidate the independence of Austria.

In Little Entente circles here the formation of the new bloc has caused considerable misgivings, particularly because the protocols are understood to include secret understandings favorable to some Hungarian claims. The existence of secret agreements is, however, strongly denied in Italian quarters, where it is maintained that the Rome Pact will continue open to the adhesion of all other interested countries.

The Austrian Chancellor similarly denies that agreements other than those which appeared in the published protocols have been concluded between the three powers.

The signature of the Rome agreement puts an end for the time being to the plan of Premier Hodza of Czechoslovakia for Austria to link up more closely with the Little Entente.

U. S. and Britain Plan to Keep Parity Outside Naval Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

difficulties, and the fatal blow to quantitative limitation which the Japanese withdrawal constituted, the conference did manage to draft a new treaty "which not only perpetuates much that was of value in the older treaties, but which contains new or strengthened provisions of the greatest importance."

While he was careful not to claim too much for the treaty and conceded that the forced abandonment of quantitative limitation was a severe loss, he did attach considerable value both to the provisions for advance notification and exchange of information, and the detailed qualitative features.

Advance Notification

He placed "foremost" among the treaty's accomplishments, "the provisions which for the first time introduce the principle of advance notification of building programs combined with a rigid and detailed system of exchange of information."

"We have undertaken to keep each other informed not only of our current construction in navies but also of our projected construction," he said. "We undertake to notify each other of all vessels which we contemplate laying down. Anyone who thinks for a moment will recognize the manifest advantages of such an undertaking. Dread of the unknown has been a seriously disturbing factor in international relations.

"The fear of what your neighbor is about to do causes distrust and suspicion which may in turn lead to a competitive increase in armaments. We hope to eliminate this fear in respect of naval armaments by telling each other frankly and honestly in advance of our intentions. We believe that such an act will tend so to regulate the rapidity and development of the construction of one nation that it cannot be regarded as a menace to others."

Holiday on Cruisers

In respect to the new and extensive qualitative features of the treaty Mr. Davis pointed out that naval races may result from competition in the size of different ships or in new types as well as from competition in quantity of ships. He said such competition "may become as dangerous, and, as some believe, even more dangerous than competition in numbers because of the greater element of surprise involved and the consequent arousing of mutual fear and suspicion."

For the sake of home consumption, the American Ambassador-at-Large explained the six-year holiday in 10,000-ton cruisers "was agreed to on the understanding that there shall be no excessive increase during this period in smaller cruisers, and it is hoped that this will act as a deterrent to the building of an abnormal number of such cruisers." He also made it plain that "further deferment in the replacement of battleships" could not be justified.

Bridge to Future Treaties

In conclusion he conceded that "whether qualitative without quantitative limitation can in the long run prove sufficient to prevent competition is a matter which only the future can determine," but declared:

"The treaty which we are about to sign lays the foundation of a new structure. It will go far to maintain friendship and understanding between the naval powers. It will serve as a bridge to future treaties of more far-reaching scope and the structure of international understanding will not have been destroyed."

Flight as Rogers Memorial

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 25 (AP)—A 30,000-mile flight as a memorial to the late Will Rogers and Wiley Post was projected last night by two Oklahoma city fliers. Announcing they had financial backing, Lewis F. Green and Burrell Tibbs said they would hop off in July on a 56-day trip across the Atlantic and into 38 nations.

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Facts Show That Machines Make More Jobs, Not Fewer; Proved by 40-Year Record

By William J. Cameron
Ford Motor Company

No one could be indifferent to the charge that machinery diminishes employment. But it was never easy to understand how anything so useful to man could also be as harmful as was alleged. We hear the charge less often nowadays because the conviction is growing that it is not true.

For some years the Ford Motor Company could only rely on its own experience in judging the effect of machinery on employment. One year when the company spent $4,000,000 for machinery, its employees increased by 20,000 men, and the pay roll by $48,000,000. Another year when the company spent $9,000,000 for machinery, its employees increased by 40,000 men, and its pay roll by $88,000,000. In another year when the company invested $10,000,000 in machinery, employment increased by 37,000 men, and the pay roll by $76,000,000. That was the invariable experience—the more machinery, the more men. Critics of the machine protested, of course, that the Ford Motor Company was an exceptional instance and that taking the country by and large the picture would be quite different.

Forty-Year Studies

But now that the entire national employment situation for the past 40 years has been studied, the fact is established that jobs have multiplied faster than people during the "machine age." Employment has increased more rapidly than the population. While population was increasing 118 per cent, the proportion of employed persons in the population increased 191 per cent—and the earlier lower figure included a great deal of child labor from which the latter larger figure is free. In 1870 it required only 324 persons out of every 1000 of the population to produce what consumers demanded; in 1930, with the machine predominant, it required 400 persons out of every 1000. Not all of these additional employees were engaged at the machine, but the influence of the machine, spreading fanwise, made possible so many other kinds of employment that more help was always necessary. The charge that the machine makes fewer jobs is completely refuted.

It always surprises people to learn that most of the machinery in use is not labor-saving machinery at all. Most of it is labor-creating or labor-serving; it enables men to work at tasks that never would have been attempted otherwise. Since modern machinery appeared, 20 great industries have sprung into existence that never could have existed without machinery. While machines undoubtedly economize on labor in some operations, and thus release men to more manlike tasks, nevertheless the question is not Man versus Machine, or what machines can do without men—(of course they can do exactly nothing without men): the question is, what hitherto unattainable ends man may reach with the machine?

Technological Unemployment

Regarding so-called "technological unemployment," there is no possible way of rendering human beings obsolete. Rarely does a new industry entirely displace an old one. Progress always absorbs more than it rejects. Progress must take everyone along with it. The typewriting machine invaded a world peopled by clerks who wrote with the pen;—did it reduce employment in the office world?—rather it opened up a new profession for tens of thousands who never could have worked in offices otherwise. It set other tens of thousands of mechanics making typewriters and cash registers and computing machines. It did not even injure the pen and pencil trade—witness the new business in fountain pens and patent pencils that has arisen. That is the way machine progress works.

Here is a Michigan town whose population has remained stationary for 30 years. It boasted two blacksmith shops. No blacksmith shop was ever famous as an employer of labor. Those two village shops supported four men—two smiths and two helpers. Then the automobile came—the machine on wheels. Did it cause unemployment? The two blacksmith shops are gone. But other activities have come—three garages employing 15 men; three filling stations employing seven men; two stores handling tires and other accessories, employing five men. An increase of 23 men over the blacksmith shops. Extend that influence farther—to the wagon shops turned into body works, to the roadbuilding and special electrical industries, to long-distance trucking and bus driving, to the wheel-making and traffic signal industries—to the multitude of businesses that grew out of the motorcar—and you see how these things spread. Without the machine, they could not have existed.

Increase Together

There are, of course, other points to consider about the machine, but the charge that it makes jobs scarce does not stand.

A few weeks ago we examined the assertion that machines cause unemployment, and found that it does not agree with experience. There may be local and temporary displacement; in a given trade or factory a point may be reached beyond which employment does not increase with machine economies; but taking the whole field of work from year to year, employment and improved machinery increase together. It would be a curious world if making things better really had the effect of making conditions worse. That would be like crowning a cosmos with chaos.

Nothing human is so near perfection as to be immune from change. Many things interfere with employment, and some of them are almost ludicrous. When college boys rolled down their socks, every garter manufacturer in the land felt the shock of it in unemployment. A fancy for going hatless descends on people, and hatmakers go on half time. Witness the hat-tossing ceremony on baseball fields and elsewhere to inaugurate or close the straw-hat season—it directly refers to employment. When silk stockings and short skirts came into fashion, the makers of cotton stockings were reduced to hardship, and vast depression fell on the woolen and worsted trades. A billion dollars' worth of business a year was lost because of those simple style changes. That, of course, is not the complete story—the total manufacture of stockings now is a much larger business than when there was only white or black hose for choice.

New Comforts

Even new comforts in living have disarranged employment. Most of our work nowadays is done under shelter and no one criticizes conditions that allow men to work indoors during severe weather. Nor does anyone quarrel with a mechanical help on farm or in factory that takes the burden off flesh and blood and lays it on machines. No one quarrels with shorter working hours, or the use of closed and heated automobiles, or the better construction and heating of houses. Yet all these improvements actually were the cause of reducing employment in the food and clothing industries—why?—because with these new protections and comforts of human life, less food and lighter clothing suffice to maintain our bodily energy and heat. Everyone of a certain age remembers the clothwe used to wear—and needed! The food we used to consume—and needed! Eventually, the food and clothing industries, in spite of the suddenly changed demand, and even as a result of it, developed so many new varieties and higher grades of service that their business is becoming more important than before.

Nothing Useful Superseded

The fact is, no useful industry is ever superseded. Take the electric light—did it destroy the gas industry? Not at all. Gas ceased to be our principal illuminant, to be sure, but the other uses of manufactured gas have increased its consumption 500 per cent in the last 30 years. Did perfecting the gas lamp destroy the oil industry that supplied the fuel for our kerosene lamps? The oil industry, thinks to the motorcar, is greater than ever before. Gas and kerosene and electric light combined could not abolish the candle. Half a million candles are made every working day in the city of Syracuse alone. Good and useful things never disappear. Radio does not abolish the telephone, any more than the telephone abolished the telegraph that preceded it, or the telegraph the postal service.

Again: no useful industry is destroyed by mechanization; on the contrary industries are enlarged by the use of machinery. Shoemaking and printing are both ancient trades, once performed entirely by hand, but now as completely mechanized as anything we know. The scribes of Paris kept the printing press out of that city for years, on the ground that it would abolish their employment. Yet there are now more scribes and printers because of machinery, and more shoemakers because of machinery, all of them receiving higher wages, than at any time in the history of these trades. And that does not include the men employed in making, selling and installing shoemaking and printing machinery, or those who supply the raw materials.

Beginning With Machinery

Many of our present great industries did not pass through the handicraft stage at all—they began with machinery. They add a service that never existed before. Who made the automobile before the machine age? No one—no handworker could build a modern automobile. How many men were employed in making the automobile 20 years ago, when machinery was comparatively crude and more handwork was required? Fewer men than now. Four times as many men were employed by the Ford Motor Company, and five times more wages paid in the depression year of 1935, than during prosperity 20 years ago. And for every man directly employed in making the automobile, five more men are indirectly employed before or after it is made. That is the effect of machines on employment.

Workers Help Pay To Restore Plant

By the Associated Press

Bellaire, Ohio, March 24

FOUR HUNDRED employees of the Imperial Glass Corporation decided voluntarily today to give 10 per cent of their wages for 40 days to aid in financing rehabilitation of the plant, damaged by the Ohio River flood last week.

Earl W. Newton, president of the corporation, said the employees would be given stock or bonds in the concern in return for the contribution.

Knox Summarizes Points Upon Which Campaign Is Based

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Eastern voters have before them today a three-point summary by Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, of his program "as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States." It calls for reform without haste to meet changing conditions, and was voiced by the Illinois candidate at a dinner given to him by the Economic Club at the Astor Hotel last night.

In the first point Colonel Knox went on record for government under the Constitution; in the second, for changes in the laws as conditions change, and in the third, for the Government remaining "the servant of the people and not their master."

"I believe our forefathers were wise," he said, "in establishing the form of government which they established—a form of government which rests on the principle of home rule by the state and local authorities, co-ordinated by a Federal Government of certain clearly limited powers and functions. In so doing, they recognized that this country was too large and too diversified to be governed successfully by a single centralized government. That was true in 1789. It is true today.

"I believe that as conditions change, laws must change with them, and I believe that our fundamental law, the Constitution, provides ample means and freedom within which to accomplish this purpose.

"But reform should come as a result of careful and deliberate study by competent, nonpartisan authorities. It should not come as it has come under the New Deal, as the result of 'must legislation' driven through a rubber-stamped Congress by a willful Chief Executive—a Chief Executive who, apparently confuses mere activity, or change, with progress."

Colonel Knox declared that the New Deal had "produced confusion." This, however, was "not because some of its purposes were not good," nor "not even because some of its actions were not good, but because both its purposes and actions have not been clear; because they have been theoretical, and because they have been self-contradictory."

"If," he continued, "during the next four years we can eliminate this confusion, keep what is good and throw away what is bad, then we shall retain the benefit of radical stimulation and perhaps be able to work out some real and lasting reform."

North Carolina G. O. P. Hopes 'to Save America'

RALEIGH, N. C., March 25 (AP)—Republicans of North Carolina laid plans yesterday for an aggressive 1936 campaign "to save America from the New Deal," and try to take control of the state government.

Gilliam Grissom, former collector of internal revenue here and a veteran party leader, was nominated for Governor over Irving B. Tucker of Whiteville, 694½ to 393½.

Frank Patton of Morganton, Burke County, was nominated for the United States Senate to oppose Josiah W. Bailey, Democrat.

Just Mushing Along

One of the Teams in the Dog Derby

The Heavy Snows, Which Later Supply the Water for Irrigation Projects, Are Always Celebrated in Ashton, Idaho, With a Dog Derby. The Picture Shows One of the Local Entrants Setting the Pace Through the Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—The citizens of Ashton, a village nestled close to the mountains of Yellowstone Park, reserve one day every year fittingly to celebrate the winter's snowfall, which later provides an abundance of irrigation water for the vast Snake River Valley, changing a desert land into fertile and productive fields and orchards.

This year, as in years past since 1917, the celebration has taken the form of the Ashton Dog Derby, and the event is unique in the snowbound forest country surrounding Ashton, where the only means of transportation during the winter months is by dog teams.

Originally the course extended through deep unbroken snow trails from West Yellowstone to Ashton, a distance of over 50 miles. Later the course was limited to 25 miles of broken trails and the teams of five to seven dogs each, are made up generally of Lewellyn setters and Labrador retreivers.

The drivers are local young men and boys who have loved and trained their dogs for several years.

The trophy, donated by Don Kugler, jeweler of Idaho Falls, was won this year by Lloyd Van Sickle, an Ashton youth representing the Porcupine CCC camp near Ashton, the 25-mile course being covered with his team of seven dogs in two hours and 14 minutes, about 24 minutes slower than the time of last year's winner.

South Carolina Miniature Exhibit Contains Noted Figures of Century Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Much interest is being shown in an exhibition here of miniatures owned in South Carolina or by South Carolinians elsewhere. They are treasured for their historical associations as well as their artistic settings and the prominent figures they depict. Among them are those of two outstanding Baptist ministers of a century ago, during a period when the male costume was quite elegant and formal.

William Howard Hughson, whose miniature is loaned by his great-grandson, William Hughson Green, was born at Camden, S. C., in 1809, the son of John Hughson and Martha Williamson Hughson. He was pastor of the Baptist church at Camden for many years, then served Bethel Baptist Church in Sumter County. He also served as a member of the town council of Camden in 1865.

The miniature was painted when the subject was 22 years of age. That year he made a trip to Philadelphia, but it is not known whether the painting was made on that trip, or done in Charleston.

Dr. Robert Boyte Crawford Howell, Baptist minister and author, was born in 1801 in Wake County, North Carolina, and traced his ancestry from Howell the Good, an early King of Wales. One of his grandmothers was Rachel Boyte, who came to North Carolina as a young French Huguenot refugee from religious persecution, and at the age of 17 married Henry Howell, 85 years old.

Dr. Howell graduated from Columbia College, New York, and in 1829 married Miss Mary Ann Morton Toy of Norfolk, Va., whose nephew, Crawford Howard Toy, was a professor for many years in the Southern Baptist Seminary at Greenville, then for 30 years professor of Sanskrit and Oriental languages at Harvard.

A giant physically and mentally, Dr. Howell, in addition to serving pastorates at the First Baptist Church of Richmond, Va., was a prolific writer and the author of a number of books. For years he owned and edited The Tennessee Baptist, which later he gave to Dr. John R. Graves, and for many terms he was president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Just before the close of the Civil War, Andrew Johnson, Governor of Tennessee (afterward President of the United States), ordered the arrest and imprisonment of Dr. Howell, because ostensibly he refused to take the oath of allegiance.

The miniature of this eminent southerner is in an excellent state of preservation, and was painted in Italy 113 years ago. It is now the property of Mrs. Anna Gwin Goodlett, granddaughter of Dr. R. B. C. Howell.

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The tale of two cobblers who booked passage on the *Mayflower*

A modern shoe factory

In 1629 the Mayflower on her second voyage brought two welcome newcomers to New England. Thomas Beard and Isaac Rickerman, bearing a letter of recommendation to Governor Winthrop, were the first shoemakers to ply their trade in America. They were promptly provided with board and lodging and free grants of land in Salem and set to work.

The tapping of their hammers echoes today in the whir and hum of machines in the great American industry they founded.

In 1935 there were produced in the United States 383,761,499 pairs of shoes, a record for all time. In that year, New England factories manufactured 132,890,000 pairs, more than 34% of the total.

For 152 years this bank has been identified with New England shoemaking. It counts as valued customers the foremost concerns in every division of the industry. Through our branch in Buenos Aires are financed vast shipments of hides which move unceasingly north through the port of Boston to nearby tanneries.

With Massachusetts still leading all states in numbers of shoe factories and tanneries, and an annual New England boot and shoe product valued at $193,913,525, there is just cause hereabouts to salute the memory of Thomas Beard and Isaac Rickerman.*

*Latest Census of Manufactures.

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'Can Justice Be Purchased?' Murder Convictions Set Stage For Airing of Bribery Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Whether "justice can be bought" in the United States, and specifically in New York, is an issue of national significance to be tested in the trial here March 30 of Henry G. Singer, one-time Chief Assistant United States District Attorney.

The case is the first act of the dramatic sequel to the Samuel Drukman murder case. Mr. Singer goes on trial under two indictments, one charging attempted bribery and embracery of a member of the April (1935) grand jury, which first investigated the case; the other charging communication with a grand juror.

Wide Reverberations

Justice Erskine C. Rogers is to officiate as presiding judge over the extraordinary trial and special term of the State Supreme Court in Brooklyn. The case has stirred Kings County as has no other criminal case in recent years.

Public attention was first directed to the Drukman case by Joseph D. McGoldrick, formerly Fusion Comptroller ad interim, when a candidate for District Attorney of Kings County in the election of last November. Mr. McGoldrick, who was a member of Columbia University faculty prior to the Fusion campaign of 1933, returned to Columbia to resume the post of professor of government when he was defeated as the Fusion candidate for Comptroller in 1934. When the Kings County District Attorneyship came up for decision at the polls last November, he again entered the lists, however, and in the campaign brought up the Drukman case as symptomatic of conditions in Brooklyn, his home city, charging that "murder was safe" in that borough.

When Mr. McGoldrick made this charge, the Drukman case was all but forgotten in New York City. Samuel Drukman had been murdered in a garage in the Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn on the night of March 3, 1935. The police arrested three men—Meyer Luckman, owner of a trucking business which used the garage, who was taken in an alley just outside the building;—Harry Luckman, his nephew, and Fred Hull, who were found hiding inside the garage. A fourth man—a tramp—was found in the place, but was released soon afterward, never to be heard of again. Evidence, taken at the time of the arrests, included blood-stained clothing, bank checks and the motorcar, belonging to Morris Luckman, a cousin of Meyer Luckman, in which Drukman's body was found.

Evidence Returned

The case was presented to the April (1935) grand jury by the District Attorney of Kings County, William F. X. Geoghan. No indictments were returned and the Luckmans and Hull were released and the evidence returned to them.

The case, having been wiped off the criminal blotters—closed—no one in New York gave it another thought until Mr. McGoldrick made his charges and intimated that there had been bribery.

These charges created a sensation and it was immediately recalled that Charles S. Corbett, a city detective, had written a letter to Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine last summer that a $100,000 bribe had been offered in the Drukman case. Mr. Corbett was called before the Commissioner and asked to prove his charges, but no action followed. Instead, there were reports that Mr. Corbett was physically indisposed and was not entirely responsible for what he said. Newspapermen who knew him, however, refused to believe these reports and no one anywhere doubted his honesty or that he was an able detective.

Demanded Inquiry

Mr. McGoldrick made the most of this in his campaign, stressing that the blood-stained clothing had been returned to the men arrested and charged with the crime, along with other evidence. He held that the key witness—a bookkeeper named Harry Kantor—who had worked for the Luckmans had disappeared and later was found dead in Chicago, presumably a suicide. Mr. McGoldrick charged that Drukman had been stealing from the Luckmans;—that this was the reason for the murder and could have been proved through Kantor. He followed these charges with a demand on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman that the case be reopened; that Mr. Geoghan be superceded and an able prosecutor assigned to see that justice was done.

Governor Lehman refused to act until after the election, but when the returns were all in and Mr. Geoghan was re-elected, the Governor appointed Hiram C. Todd, prominent New York lawyer, as special prosecutor and authorized a special grand jury and a special term for the New York State Supreme Court to take up the case, Superseding indictments were obtained, Meyer and Harry Luckman and Hull arrested again and brought to trial, convicted of second degree murder and sent to Sing Sing Prison for a term of 20 years to life.

Ramifications Studied

These cases disposed of, Mr. Todd then went into the more important phase of the charges with the view of determining whether, as Mr. McGoldrick asserted, "murder was safe" in Brooklyn and freedom from the consequences of homicide could be bought. Just how far his investigation has gone no one other than Mr. Todd and members of his staff, who are most intimately connected with him, know for obvious reasons. It is safe to say, however, that he has gone deep into reports both here and in Albany that certain members of Mr. Geoghan's staff, policemen and members of the April (1935) grand jury were approached by friends of the Luckmans, who, these reports declared, had a fund of more than $100,000 to shield them from the law, raised after the Luckmans were first arrested.

It remains, however, to be seen whether these reports and charges were justified by facts. What will purport to be the first proof that attempts were made to influence members of the grand jury through bribery or other means are expected to be presented to a jury before Justice Rogers in Brooklyn on March 30, when Mr. Singer is brought to trial.

These Singer indictments by no means represent the net returns from Mr. Todd's inquiry, however. He has obtained two indictments for alleged tampering with the April (1935) grand jury against James J. Kleinman, father of William H. Kleinman and an assistant Kings County district attorney, and against Carmine Anzalone, formerly chief of the clerical staff of the New York State Assembly and a Republican state committeeman. Mr. Kleinman was charged with attempting to influence a grand juror by communicating with him and Anzalone with having offered a $100 bribe to a grand juror. The indictments against Mr. Singer followed. In addition, Mr. Todd obtained a subpoena for the bank account records of Leo P. Byk, otherwise known as the "slot machine czar," charging that Byk had paid $2000 to a member of Mr. Geoghan's staff and that he also had been friendly with Mr. Geoghan. The charge was not denied, Byk admitting that the money had been paid but declaring it was to repay a loan.

Kings County political leaders see the case as "charged with dynamite," adherents of both major parties having been named in the official papers now before the court. When Mr. McGoldrick first brought up the case, Kings County Democratic leaders were reported to have told Mr. Geoghan that he had best clean the case up or prepare for repercussions. By the time Mr. Geoghan had gotten around to do this, however, Governor Lehman had acted and Mr. Todd was moving. It was too late for the Kings County District Attorney then to do anything.

If Mr. Todd proves his case in court, two things will stand out as having resulted from the charges by the Columbia University professor for whom politics is a sideline and who is today known throughout the five boroughs as a champion of clean government. These two things are (1) that murder is not safe in Brooklyn nor anywhere in the five boroughs of New York and (2) that the courts can—and will—deal effectively with murder; that immunity from prosecution for crime cannot be bought.

Whatever may be the outcome of the Singer trial, it is known, however, that the Todd inquiry and prosecution will not end here. Mr. Todd has a mandate from the Governor to go ahead, and no one in New York has the slightest doubt that he will see it through. That means that the Singer trial will be but Act One of the drama and that sensational revelations may be expected during this trial and in subsequent developments.

Tracing Fall of Bottle With High-Speed Camera

Latest films in Germany show rain drop first immersed in water, then tossed up again much like a rubber ball.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—What happens when a raindrop lands on the water? Does it immediately sink into the water? How does a horse gallop—in bounds, or with one foot always on the ground? How is a falling bottle smashed to pieces?

These and a thousand other questions asked by the investigator are being answered conclusively by the discoveries and inventions of modern photography. Just as today the film camera can indicate clearly the result of any keenly contested sporting event, so apparatuses even more precisely made are solving problems of physical science in a way unimagined a few decades ago.

Higher Speeds Demanded

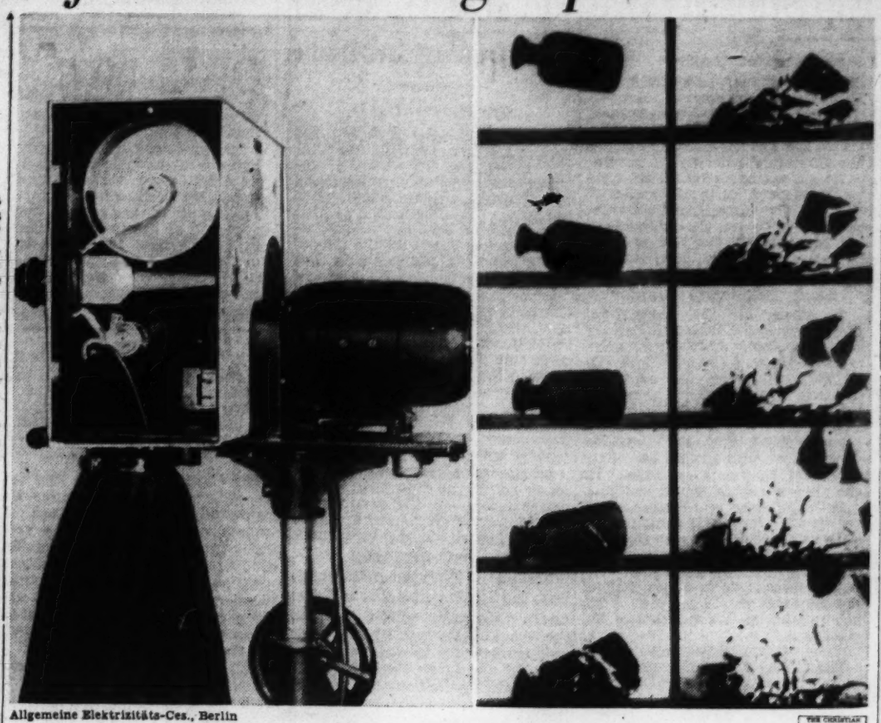
The invention of the modern film marked an important advance, but for long it was not possible to attain a speed of more than 250 pictures a second, and normally only about 24 pictures are obtained in this period. Then came the slow motion film, which by means of an apparatus containing 40 mirrors reflected the picture through a short part of its way, and so made 500 pictures a second possible.

But while these results were good enough for general purposes, they did not satisfy the needs of the researcher in many fields of physical science. He demanded twice this number of pictures a second, and, for example, in the case of photographing the discharge of sparks, 50,000 pictures a second.

This need has been met by the new apparatus produced by the A. E. G. (Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft), the German General Electric Company. In fact, it is now claimed, that with it 100,000 pictures a second (6,000,000 a minute) can now be registered.

Some idea as to what this means can be gathered from the fact that an event which lasts only one second when taken at this tremendous speed requires nearly 70 minutes—more than one hour—to be reproduced at normal speed!

Experiments with this new apparatus have shown that a raindrop falling into water first immerses in it and then is tossed up again like a rubber ball.



Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Ges., Berlin

Apparatus Invented to Take 6,000,000 Pictures a Minute

An Event Which Lasts Only a Second, If Snapped at the Tremendous Pace Now Attained by Modern Camera, Takes 70 Minutes to Reproduce at Normal Speeds

New-Deal Dams Are Declared Useless

(Continued from Page 1)

influence of that flow of thousands of marshes, pools, ponds, reservoirs, lakes, creeks and small headwater streams, combined with agricultural practices that retard runoff and promote infiltration simultaneously throughout the entire headwater area."

Erosion control measures proposed in the study to prevent the enormous economic loss from flood flows include:

Proposed Program

1. Selective use of land so as to till only that which is fertile and level.
2. Rotation of crops to replenish humus supply.
3. Use of contour plowing, terracing, strip-planting and other erosion control cultivation methods.
4. Erection of check dams in gullies.
5. Construction of individual farm reservoirs.
6. Retention of valuable swamps, marshes and wet lands.

While immediate responsibility for the neglect of "little waters" is charged by this group to the owners of land and to promotional drainage enterprises, they point out that if the engineering profession had given as much attention to watershed problems as it has to large river problems, much could have been accomplished in educating landowners and in stimulating erision control legislation.

Mr. Cooke termed the new soil conservation law, successor to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, a "marvelous stroke" toward the accomplishment of the end he is advocating.

Billboards Ordered Removed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—In the interest of highway beautification, the county Board of Revenue here has ordered all advertising signs removed from county highways. The action also prohibits erection of signs on trees, posts or other places along the highways in the future.

'Theatrical Saturday' in Italy Puts Drama in Worker's Reach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

FLORENCE, Italy — The Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro of Italy, more briefly known as the O. N. D., which provides opportunities for cultural recreation of all kinds at minimum cost to workers in their leisure, has recently instituted a "theatrical Saturday."

This consists of a special afternoon performance, given by one of the first rate companies, in one of the finest theaters in the city, and all at a price that is within the reach of all.

House Quickly Sold Out

The first of these performances in Florence took place in the Pergola, the aristocratic and historic seventeenth century theater, where high prices usually debar the majority from a seat anywhere but in the topmost gallery.

The highest prices for the theatrical Saturday, for the best numbered seats was only three lire (barely 25 cents), the remaining seats costing one or two lire each.

All members of the O. N. D. (membership costs only five lire a year) may buy tickets for themselves and members of their families, for any such special performances. The enthusiasm for this new privilege was so great that the house was immediately sold out.

Previous Efforts

Earlier efforts to bring the theater to the people took the form of performances on a vast scale either in the open air, or in large halls or buildings adapted for the purpose. But although they drew large audiences and the spectacles were well received and appreciated, entrance to the best theaters remained the privilege of the minority.

Comparable to the experience of Florence was the satisfaction witnessed at the first performance of the special matinees given at the Scala Opera House in Milan, where, as in other Italian cities, the weekly O. N. D. performances are becoming a valued and beneficent factor in the life of the workers.

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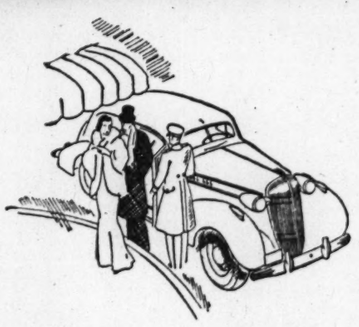
To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco,	March 30	Mar. 26, 4:00 pm	Mar. 26, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro,	April 1	Mar. 28, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco,	April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco,	April 4	Mar. 31, 4:00 pm	Mar. 31, 7:30 pm



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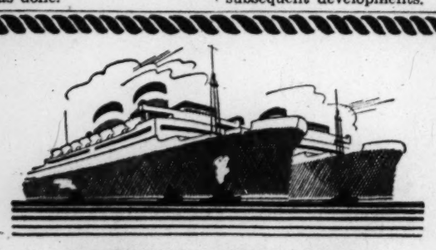

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FOURTH FLOOR

Stormy Voyage Is Predicted For Revised Ship Subsidy Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—By possibly significant coincidence the day which witnessed the Queen Mary's maiden trip down the Clyde to salt water in England also saw legislation to bolster and expand America's struggling merchant marine move out of long deadlock in a senate committee and into the waters of legislative debate.

But the waves of the Atlantic which await the great new British liner are as nothing compared to the stormy obstacles ahead of the new ship-subsidy bill in the United States Congress. It emerged in the form of a compromise equally unsatisfactory to American shipping interests on the one hand and to liberal elements in Congress and the Administration on the other. Whether it can outride the controversy and gain port by the end of the session is uncertain.

Revised Bill Emerges

What emerged from the Senate's Commerce Committee was a revised version of the original Copeland bill based to some extent on recommendations from the Department of Commerce. It is far more favorable to the shipping interests than the alternative Guffey bill which reflects the wishes of the Post Office Department and more extreme elements in the Senate who insist that the American merchant marine has been receiving more government aid than it either needs or deserves.

But even though better than the alternatives, the bill is relatively unattractive to the shippers who compare it with the present system of mail contracts under which they enjoy relative immunity from government control plus payments for carrying the mails far in excess of the commercial poundage rates.

Action Rushed on Bill

The hope in shipping circles has always been that proposed ship subsidy reform would be permanently jammed in legislative disagreement. They assumed that in such an event the existing contracts would continue as is. This assumption, however, received a severe jolt recently, when the Senate Appropriations Committee refused to appropriate funds for payment under such contracts during the coming year.

Should their action be approved by Congress it would mean that unless the new legislation is passed the lines would obtain no government aid whatever during the coming fiscal year. In the face of such a threat the Commerce Committee speeded work on the compromise bill which is believed to now enjoy tacit, but not avowed, acceptance by the ship lines.

Clark Threatened Filibuster

No sooner did the measure get out of committee, however, than the opposition threw down the gauntlet. Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri asserted that he would filibuster it "to death" if necessary. It is understood that he is backed in this resolve by a group of about 12 who insist that the Copeland measure provides merely an empty veneer of reform under which the old alleged abuses would continue.

Both Copeland and Guffey measures provide for establishing a maritime authority to supervise the merchant marine. Under the Copeland bill the Government could grant construction loans up to 50 per cent of the total cost and 75 per cent of the net cost at an interest rate of 3½ per cent.

Other Differences

The Guffey bill would permit loans up to 33⅓ per cent of cost. Generally speaking the Copeland bill would preserve the principle of private ownership and operation under mild government control.

The Guffey bill, on the other hand, would authorize the Government to go directly into the shipping business, building and operating vessels. Further, it would impose more rigid regulation on private lines which accept government loans.

Feeling in the Senate is unusually intense over the question. Behind it are much the same issues involved in the air-mail contract controversy. According to the Post Office Department and the findings of the Black Committee the ship contracts are supposed to have been let under questionable circumstances.

Further, the actual ship lines are said to have derived no significant benefit from the liberal contract payments because of holding company control and allegedly exorbitant salaries to top executives. Critics of the contracts insist that the Government has actually been paying for million-dollar salaries and dividends on watered stock instead of for a new merchant marine. The demand is for such regulation as will assure maximum benefit to the actual operating lines from government aid.

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Labor Act Ruled Unconstitutional

CHICAGO, March 25 (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Barnes termed the National Labor Relations Act unconstitutional today and said he would grant an injunction against the National Labor Relations Board in favor of the Bendix Products Corporation, South Bend, Ind.

He instructed attorneys for the corporation, a subsidiary of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, to draw up a finding of fact on which his injunction would issue.

The corporation had asked the order to enjoin the board from holding an election among its employees. The election was to determine whether Local No. 1 of the International Automobile Workers or the Bendix Employees Association would represent the employees in collective bargaining.

The judge's written opinion said: "The combination of majority rule and compulsory unilateral arbitration is the heart of the act. Take these out and the act is gone. Consequently, it is concluded that the whole act is unconstitutional and void."

In another paragraph he said: "If the act be so construed as to interfere with the control of the corporation's relations with its production employees, it is in violation of the tenth amendment as an invasion of control over purely local affairs."

Co-Founder Quits Townsend Plan On Eve of Big Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Townsend, who thus lost the meager salary which sustained himself, at 65, and his wife. He proposed to sell real estate under Robert Clements, of Long Beach, when the spirit of rebellion to the position of the indigent aged in modern civilization seized him, and the idea of the compulsory pension plan was born.

Preliminary success impressed Mr. Clements with the feasibility of the plan, and he promptly aligned himself with it, receiving the term of co-founder. It has constantly been asserted that Mr. Clements has been the real organizing and financial genius behind the figurehead of Dr. Townsend, as Townsend plan clubs have spread like a wild-fire over the country till they have come to form a problem of the first magnitude for many politicians. The clubs gave a political form to the growing demand in America for some kind of increased social security for citizens.

Clements Subpenaed

Because of his commanding position, the announcement of Mr. Clements' resignation created a stir in the capital yesterday. Mr. Clements was immediately served with subpena by the house committee and will be among the first witnesses tomorrow. He gave as reason for resignation fundamental differences of opinion with Dr. Townsend, and said he opposed the movement's entering politics. He denied, however, that the resignation resulted from Dr. Townsend's announcement that he would favor Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho for President. Reports from Los Angeles quoted Dr. Townsend as saying that the resignation "meets with my most hearty approval." Mr. Clements said he believed in the theories of the Townsend plan "as strongly as ever."

Possible Explanation

One explanation for Mr. Clements' resignation was a reorganization move whereby Dr. Townsend is said to have gained voting control of the board of directors of the movement, undermining Mr. Clements' position. The directorate, it was explained today, previously consisted of Dr. Townsend, Mr. Clements and a third person serving as nominal director to comply with California incorporation laws, but really leaving control jointly with the two founders. The new by-laws, said to have been approved without Clements' knowledge, increased the size of the governing board to include several directors picked by Dr. Townsend, and giving him personal control.

The House committee will explore the financial set-up of the Townsend movement, said to be tightly controlled by the central Clements-Townsend headquarters. The two men receive salaries of $150 a week and moderate sums for expenses. What the committee seeks primarily to find out, however, is how the $636,803 recorded by the financial report of the last Townsend convention as receipts from sale of official literature and paraphernalia is expended.

The Profit Angle

The committee wants to find out, too, who gets the profits from the Townsend Weekly, published in Indiana, selling for 5 cents a copy and reported to have a circulation of 250,000. When Frank Peterson resigned a year ago as publicity director of the movement he charged that the weekly brought its owners $2000 each a week, or $100,000 a year. On May 13, 1935, F. J. Elgin, editor of the weekly, denounced Mr. Peterson's assertion, declaring neither Dr. Townsend nor Mr. Clements "ever got a thin dime from the paper." In apparent contradition to this view, however, Mr. Clements and Dr. Townsend, when appearing before the Harrison committee on the social security bill, testified that the weekly was their private property. The weekly, in an editorial, later confirmed this ownership.

Clements's Action

Mr. Clements yesterday announced he was relinquishing all his interests in the Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd. to the organization "without any consideration whatever." As to the Townsend Weekly, he said he was withdrawing a portion of the assets of the publication amounting to less than one third, and was assigning all of his stock to Dr. Townsend with the understanding that 90 per cent is to be given without charge to the national organization.

Representative C. Jasper Bell (D), of Missouri, chairman of the House committee, when informed of Mr. Clements's resignation professed no surprise.

The committee has employed James R. Sullivan, Kansas City lawyer, as counsel and has $50,000 to finance the investigation.

Besides Bell, the members are Representatives John H. Tolan (D), California; Samuel L. Collins (R), California; Scott W. Lucas (D), Illinois; Joseph A. Gavagan (D), New York; John B. Hollister (R), Ohio; J. William Ditter (R), Pennsylvania, and Clare E. Hoffman (R), Michigan.

Vienna's Boy Choir Makes Singing Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

ONE of the most successful films made in Austria lately is "Singing Boys," which portrays the activities of Vienna's famous Boys' Choir.

This group of youthful singers, living in a charming old palace on a hill above the city, has toured the world, bringing fame to Vienna music and winning the good will of listeners. Now the boys have tried to turn their singing choir into many choirs, so that they may sing simultaneously in many lands, through their film production.

Vague Manchoukuan Frontiers Bring Threat to Asia's Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

Buir. In this lake and in Lake Dalai (Lake Hulun) and their connecting streams are caught some 5000 tons of fish a year. Control of Lake Buir and the Halka River, could result in cutting off the water which now feeds Lake Hulun. It would then be so shallow as to freeze to the bottom, and the fishing industry could not survive a single winter.

It is natural therefore that arguments with regard to the border between Outer Mongolia and Manchoukuo started in this district. Outer Mongolia extends nearly to the 50th parallel of latitude. From there on the boundary runs between the U. S. S. R. and Manchoukuo.

The Treaty of Aigun, 1858, provided that the left bank of the Amur, known to Chinese as the Hei Lung Kiang, should be Russian territory, and that the land from the right bank of the Ussuri, which meets the Amur at Habarovsk, to the Pacific should be jointly administered by Russia and China. By the Peking treaty of 1860 Russia acquired this Maritime Province.

Complicated by Islets

The three great rivers which form most of the boundary between Siberia and Manchuria are very liberally dotted with islands. Numbers were assigned to all of these and recorded on duplicate maps deposited with the treaties while detailed lists in the protocols show the ownership of these many hundreds of islets.

It is doubtful whether the Manchoukuo Government has a complete set of the original maps of these rivers. Maps published during the last four years have varied considerably, even the excellent topographical maps prepared by the geographical section of the Japanese General Staff are of little assistance except as record of Japanese claims, for in two editions of the large map of Manchuria which they published at an interval of about two years, the boundaries differ. In the second one Manchoukuo appears to have grown at the expense of her neighbors.

Soviet officials insist that the boundaries are adequately marked and the basis for these markings is convincingly documented. They have recently expressed a willingness to form a joint commission with agents stationed at numerous points along the frontier, who should have authority to settle any local border incident.

The Manchoukuo Government also proposes a mixed commission, but insists that the commission first re-demarcate the entire boundary.

1924 Agreement

Manchoukuo authorities point to the agreements signed by China and Russia in 1924 where it was specifically provided that the boundaries between their territories should be re-demarcated. This particular treaty is of interest because the U. S S. R. made a similar agreement with the government of the Autonomous Three Eastern Provinces of the Republic of China—that is, with Manchuria—in which Article III stipulates that the governments of the two contracting parties agree to re-demarcate their boundaries.

From the upper waters of the Ussuri the boundary rambles through densely wooded country, across Lake Kanka, through hilly woodlands to the Tumen River at a point not far from its mouth. The Manchoukuo Government states that many of the monuments which are supposed to mark this line are missing and that the indefiniteness of the boundary is largely responsible for the many brushes between the frontier guards which have been taking place. The border incidents have increased in number and seriousness, and it would seem that the more definite location of this line should be undertaken without further delay.

An old story relates that the Chinese Commissioner in charge of demarcating that line was so deeply impressed by a present of 18 field guns, that the work which he was supposed to supervise will be found to have been done so sketchily that a new border commission will not find it easy to agree on the correct location.

Difficult Juncture

At the junction of the Ussuri and Amur Rivers there is a situation where agreement may be even more difficult. The delta is composed of large islands and a serious difference of opinion as to the correct boundary exists.

Manchoukuo claims that the main stream of the Ussuri enters the Amur at Habarovsk and that the Russian territory lies on the right of that stream. This version of the line would put the headquarters of the Far Eastern Army of the U. S. S. R. practically on the boundary.

The Soviets, on the other hand, maintain that the left-hand channel of the delta is the main channel, and that the islands from there to Habarovsk, a distance of over 30 kilometers, belong to them. They have occupied the main islands, and it is significant that Manchoukuo has made no effort to dislodge them, in fact, it would seem that an attack on that position would precipitate a serious conflict.

Many Clashes

Manchoukuo has not hesitated to attack frontier posts occupied by Outer Mongolian troops on the western border, and these engagements have involved increasingly large numbers of guards, though Japanese officers have advised that no dispute has arisen as yet which cannot be solved by peaceful means.

Among the few comments which have appeared since the Feb. 26 assassinations in Japan, was the statement that one of the grievances of the Young Officers Party had been the handling of the border disputes by the Okada Government.

It is likely that the succession government will endeavor to accelerate the solution of these boundary problems.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

negotiations to continue despite France's threats. The British Cabinet at its weekly meeting considered the situation.

With the League Council back in Geneva, the Rhineland crisis appears to be left entirely to the Locarno powers.

The basic differences in the French and British viewpoints seem to stand forth at this stage. France, primarily concerned in protective devices against Germany, would drop negotiations and clinch the understanding it believes it has with England, Belgium and Italy for a new military guarantee.

England, primarily concerned in capitalizing the crisis for a new general peace arrangement, would keep the door open to negotiations. And since England is so vital to France's new device for security, England is likely to persuade France to stay at the Council tables.

Coal—Miners and Operators Extend Contract

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—A labor agreement of potentially great importance to the nation was reached here. The United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite coal operators agreed to extend their present contract to May 1. In the meantime labor will strive to win acceptance of its demand for shorter hours without wage reductions.

Stability in the anthracite coal industry is assured by the present agreement for, at least, a few months. The final agreement yet to be worked out is important because it may help solve the vexatious issue of bootleg coal operations in the Pennsylvania mines. Labor contends that shorter hours will permit the re-employment of bootleg miners. Owners declare competition from these bootleg miners makes it impossible for them to sustain increased labor costs.

Chinese Reds—Nationalists Battle Communists

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Shanghai—China, ever groping for stability against internal and external odds, was today plagued by violence emanating from nationalistic students and Communists.

Students of Fuhtan University here fought police when they sought to arrest eight students said to be ringleaders in the National Salvation Association, an alleged anti-government, anti-Japanese association. Several were wounded.

Peiping—The Nationalist Army continued its perennial labor of combing Communists out of the Chinese hills and valleys. Forty thousand Nationalist troops massed in southwestern Shansi Province for an offensive against 5000 invading Communists. The American Foreign Office and American consular officials in China maintain close contact owing to the presence of the Rev. and Mrs. Claude Thomas, American missionaries, in the Hungtung area, believed isolated by the Communists.

Peace Pledge—Hirota Reassures Asia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo—In 1935 Koki Hirota, then Foreign Minister of Japan, declared before Parliament:

"There will be no war while I am Foreign Minister."

Today he said: "That holds good while I am Premier."

Before a group of correspondents, Premier Hirota gave a reassuring picture of the new Japanese Cabinet's foreign and domestic policies, in greater detail than at any time since the recent insurrection. Recognizing that the violence that shocked the world did not spring from a vacuum, Premier Hirota proposes particularly to institute domestic reform of conditions that generate unrest. He will propose to the Japanese Diet measures to relieve agrarian tangles and to reduce the rate of interest on money.

Hirota outlines Asiatic policy of new Cabinet: Page 1.

Trade—Reich and Soviets Seek Understanding

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Berlin—Russo-German trade that had been flourishing was halted by Adolf Hitler's March 7 speech announcing German remilitarization of the Rhineland. Trade negotiations between the two nations stopped; 1936 trade arrangements were held up; so were negotiations relative to a German loan.

Efforts of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Nazi Economic Minister, to build a profitable trade with Russia were temporarily, at least, derailed. David Kandelaki, Soviet Trade Commissioner to Germany is in Moscow reporting on the situation.

Russia was hardly mollified by Hitler's elaborate peace design, which was silent as to Russia. Practical diplomacy in both nations, however, is seeking to splice the torn strands of a lucrative trade.

FCC—Casts Light on A. T. & T. Organization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The Federal Communications Commission took the lid off one of the large private corporations, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and examined the amazing complexities and bewildering machinery of modern financial organization. The A. T. & T., the top block in a structure of 200 corporations; the A. T. & T., alphabetical dynamite in the industrial world, controller of 93¾ per cent of the telephone investment in the United States, of 85 per cent of all the telephone instruments, 97 per cent of the long distance voice communication. A. T. & T., a power.

Liner Manhattan Sails After 34 Men Walk Out

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The liner Manhattan of the United States Lines sailed for Europe today with 34 replacements in its crew of 520, supplanting members who walked out in a strike unsanctioned by the Seamen's Union.

Anticipating trouble when 60 pickets paraded the pier before the liner's sailing 80 policemen were summoned to disperse the paraders. One picket was arrested, charged with striking an officer.

Cleveland Boosts Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Eastern headquarters for the Great Lakes Exposition, to observe the centenary of Cleveland, Ohio, for 100 days beginning on June 27, have been opened in the Grand Central Palace here. Corps of staff representatives are busy recruiting exhibitors to participate in the show, which will rise along the shores of Lake Erie at a cost of $1,000,000, the announcement said.

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Bells of St. Clement'

I AM a confirmed Londoner. Like Charles Lamb, John Milton, and Mrs. Jones, our charlady, I was born in the great city. I am, therefore, one of a special race of mankind, the townbird. Members of this race are unmistakable. Seeing me in my country garden, for instance, you would never regard me as part of the soil, or as a feature of the landscape. There would be something just a little smooth about my appearance that would single me out. The effect would be like finding a fountain pen in a field.

In moments of leisure I often sit and contemplate the fact, trying to find out the reason of this difference between the urbanite and the rustic. I always give up trying, and content myself with the pleasure of my birthright. I know that it is legendary that countrymen are quiet people, attuned to the psychology of moles, clods of ploughed earth, hens sitting in the sun, solitary trees standing on hill-tops. But I believe that a real townsman is often quieter. At an early age he gives up the contest with noise and retires into a special solitude, the solitude of the center of things. There is nothing so quiet as that.

♪ ♪ ♪

HERE, WHERE I live in the heart of the city, for instance, I dwell in a quiet that I can never find in the country. There the mornings are noisy with birds, with snortings of farmyard creatures. The noons pass to the drone of airplanes, distant motorcars hooting along the high road, and occasional shouts from field laborers. It is because those shouts are occasional that they are so disturbing. The ear is not tuned for them; it has been lulled by a treacherous silence and is therefore almost shattered by the interruption. And then the nights are really one long concert played by the orchestra of nature. One no sooner falls asleep than a martin under the eaves of the thatch stirs and flutters its wings with a sound like the drums of doom. Or a pig in our neighbor's sty will squeal in its sleep, dreaming ecstatically of hogwash. And there are other, more distant occurrences: owls witch-riding from tree to tree in the orchard; full-moon alarms from the sheep-dogs at the farm half a mile away. It never ceases; and the so-called peace of the country serves only as a panache, a sounding board, to magnify these nocturnal twitchings of old mother-earth as she murmurs in her widdershin hours.

♪ ♪ ♪

BUT IN THE town it is different. Here, in my chambers under the shadow of Temple Bar, the busiest place in London, I know what it is to be peaceful. I am at the center of the maelstrom, whirling in a dreamlike equilibrium, as silent as a dynamo. How amused I am when people dwelling in the nondescript suburbs look at me with intense sympathy and say: "But isn't it exhausting to live right in town like that?" I never deny them, for I want to encourage them to keep away, to go back at night to their dreary dormitories where young men practice dirt-track racing in the back streets, where hordes of children play in the gutters for lack of parks, where Nero-esque cinemas turn out their thousands of film-fans at eleven o'clock at night, where young men visiting their girls leave at midnight in unsilenced sports cars, where neighbors on the other side of jerry-built walls have radio sets and gramophones or conduct intimate quarrels with their families.

♪ ♪ ♪

I GET NONE of these things. I sit under the shadow of the church of St. Clement's just off the Strand—that church known to every English-speaking child in the world because of the nursery rhyme—and I feel the evening come, just as the prophet felt the coming of the still small voice after the tempest. At six o'clock every evening, there is a rushing of feet like the slip of receding tides on a shingled shore. Then gradually it falls away, and by seven o'clock all is silent; the tide is down. St. Clement's stands in the middle of the road just outside the gate of the City, as isolated as St. Michael's Mount. The near-by streets of the lawyers are dead things, sloping down to the river as empty as any forest tracks by the interior waters of the Congo. The Temple Gates are closed, and the Essex Steps, too. Nobody can enter there, and the fountain in the first court murmurs to itself all night long, dreaming of the historical folk who, during the past six hundred years, have peered into its basin, trying to see the future, or to solve their useless legal problems.

And nearer home, indeed right under my windows, Chancery Lane runs up to Holborn, and nobody goes that way. Only an occasional rubber-heeled policeman passes by, flashing his silent lamp on the keyholes of the deserted offices and shops. The workers are gone, vanished into another world. They have never been, never existed. They are merely a dream record of intricate clouds fleeced and raveled out over the sky, and now dissolved away, leaving the stars serene.

♪ ♪ ♪

THIS IS INDEED silence. It is so regular. It is a silence that is measured and therefore attainable: not like the country silence, which can never be measured and is full of surprises that keep one on the alert, with ear cocked. I know what I shall hear in this place, and accordingly I can appreciate to the full the intervening moments. Even those are marked for me along the distant ruler of traffic. For far off, like the voice of the future, I can sense (rather than hear) the faint, very faint rubble-rubble of the pulse of the town, a never-ceasing murmur of wheels and engines and human machinery. But it is all one, a miniature unit of tone like the markings on a microscope lens. It does not cease, or vary. Its rhythm runs parallel with the rhythm of eternal silence, and the two never clash together, to shatter each other. Each makes the significance, the music of the other.

♪ ♪ ♪

AND AGAINST THIS perpetual measure of peace, I know with a full assurance that at certain periods an additional confirmation will descend. Every quarter of an hour a gentle seedcast of sound sprinkles over the city, the chimes of St. Clement's, the solemn Law Courts' clock, the distant sonority of Big Ben, the gaiety of St. Mary-le-Strand, and innumerable other City churches who have long lost their parishioners and congregations, but still keep their seventeenth-century voices of iron, mellowed by three hundred years of this hourly music. And finally, like a period to a fine paragraph, at nine o'clock every night the bell of Lincoln's Inn rings the curfew: fifty brassy strokes. As I hear it, I recall with a glow of connoisseurship that this bell was stolen from Cadiz by the ill-fated Earl of Essex, and given by him to one of his lieutenants, young John Donne the poet, who passed it on to the Inn of which he was a member. This recollection at so punctual a moment every day, coming with such surety, realizes the silence, and makes it complete. After it is over, I sit at the center of the universe, in a fine mood of fruitful peace, with ease and calm known only to the Cockney.

RICHARD CHURCH

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"WINTER IN CONNECTICUT," by Edward Volkert

JUST a year ago, this painting by Edward Volkert was shown in the Spring Exhibition of The National Academy of Design. He had won prizes and mentions throughout his career as an artist. He devoted himself to portraying landscapes and subjects of cattle. "Winter in Connecticut" dwells upon a favorite theme.

Painters have found some very appealing material in the New England countryside. The sloping terrain, the trees and vegetation contribute good compositional material; the houses and outdoor activities provide the human note, the touchstone to New England life. Edward Volkert attended thoughtfully to two features: to the snow-laden, undulating landscape in the background and to the industrious workmen in the foreground. He did not confuse the two features; rather did he blend them into an agreeable, unostentatious pictorial scheme.

Response

HAIL to thee, happy day!
My heart hath heard
The waking prelude
Of the first sweet bird
Tuned to a pure lute.
Wake such a song in me
That I may share
The rapture of that captured ecstasy,
And find my life
All flowerful and free.

ROBERT ELLIS KEY

Springtide Renewal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THOSE who love to watch the changing seasons, the dawning of springtime in the fields and woods and even along the city streets, is ever new. Each returning year one welcomes signs of earth's awakening—the bursting leaf buds, joyous bird songs, the delicate unfolding of the first wild flowers. Surely this ever-recurring miracle of spring has some significance of permanent value to those who love to watch it.

Once a woman sat by her kitchen window burdened with the languor and weariness which she had been accustomed to associate with the spring season. Outside, in her little garden, a song sparrow perched on the fence, and the air was filled with his cheery song. Lilacs were in bud and delicate shoots of grass were springing up. Suddenly she remembered the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 104:30), "Thou renewest the face of the earth." "Thou renewest," she thought, as she watched the signs of joyful awakening before her. Then she realized that she herself needed spiritual renewal, and that in order to experience that renewal, she only needed to turn to God, who is the source of all life. She only needed to realize that her strength, vigor, and vitality depended upon Him, and not on times and seasons. The words of the prophet Isaiah (40:31), "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength," came to her with a deeper significance, and she found herself suddenly rejoicing in her freedom from pain and weariness.

It is related of the prophet Moses that he was "an hundred and twenty years old when he died: his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated" (Deuteronomy 34:7). As the seasons come and go, the human so-called mind is apt to measure life by their passing. But Christian Science reveals that man's life is not measured by the turning of the earth on its axis, nor by its revolution around the sun, for God is Life, and man reflects Life, because he is the image and likeness of God. As this scientific fact of being is understood, men will enjoy better health and longer life. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 246) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Except for the error of measuring and limiting all that is good and beautiful, man would enjoy more than threescore years and ten and still maintain his vigor, freshness, and promise."

The renewal of strength which results from a scientific waiting upon the Lord can be experienced at any time and at any season. It is not dependent on time or circumstance, but upon the understanding of the ever-presence of God, divine Mind, who is the source of all vitality and strength and activity. There is "no variableness, neither shadow of turning" in the truth of God's ever-presence.

Mrs. Eddy also writes (*ibid.*, p. 246), "Let us then shape our views of existence into loveliness, freshness, and continuity, rather than into age and blight." Are we sorrowfully looking forward to "age and blight," or are we expecting every day a renewal of "loveliness, freshness, and continuity"? Are we companioning with these latter thoughts, or are we fearing the dark shadows of age and decay? The study of Christian Science brings to its students a steadfast conviction of the ever-presence of God as Life, and the thoughts of depression, discouragement, and discontent are replaced by a patient trust in the allness of God, good. And while one enjoys all the beauty of the changing seasons, thought is turned more and more to the eternal beauty of divine Mind, whose presence is felt in the holy desire to reflect spiritual gentleness and strength and energy. As we seek for such spiritual wisdom and endeavor to use it in all the details of everyday life, there is revealed to us more and more of that spiritual beauty which is hidden from the material senses and revealed to the eyes of spiritual understanding.

If our work seems burdensome and the day drags wearily, it is well to remind ourselves of the divine promise that "they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." This promise is available now, at the present moment. We can avail ourselves now of the ever-presence of divine Life, Truth, and Love. If the need is for more energy, that need is supplied through the understanding that God, divine Mind, is the source of all strength and activity. If to human sense the need is for rest, there are "green pastures" prepared for those who have need of such refreshment, and Love, the divine Shepherd, leads the discouraged and weary pilgrim beside "the still waters," where he may renew his spiritual strength and drink deeply of that which will satisfy and sustain him.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Dawn

WE TRY to speak, but we are whispering
These last few words,
Before words fail because of spring
And birds.

—WITTER BYNNER, in *Silhouettes*

Vårens fornyelse

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

FOR dem som gleder sig ved å iaktta de skiftende årstider, er vårens komme i mark og skog, ja selv langs byenes gater, stadig noget nytt. År efter år merker de sig med glede de tegn som melder om jordens opvåknen—bristende bladknopper, fuglenes glade sang og den forsiktige utfoldelse av de første markblomster. Dette vårens under som stadig vender tilbake, har visselig en eller annen betydning av varig verdi for den interesserte iakttager.

En dag satt en kvinne ved sitt kjøkkenvindu og følte sig nedtynget av den slapphet og tretthet som hun hadde vært vant til å forbinde med våren. Utenfor satt en liten sangfugl på gjerdet rundt hennes lille have og fylte luften med sine muntre toner. Syrinene stod i knopp og spede gresstrå begynte å skyte op. Plutselig kom hun til å tenke på Salmistens ord (Salme 104:30): "Du gjør jordens skikkelse ny igjen." "Du gjør ny igjen," tenkte hun som hun så ut igjennem vinduet og betraktet de forskjellige tegn på frydefull opvåknen. Da stod det klart for henne at hun selv trengte åndelig fornyelse, og at hun for å få del i denne fornyelse bare behøvde å vende sig til Gud, som er alt livs kilde. Hun behøvde bare å forstå at hennes styrke, kraft og vitalitet var avhengig av Ham og ikke av skiftende årstider. Profeten Esaias' ord (40:31): "De som venter på Herren, får ny kraft," kom til henne med en dypere betydning, og til sin glede opdaget hun at hun plutselig var blitt befriet for smerter og tretthet.

Vi leser om profeten Moses at han var "hundre og tyve år gammel da han døde; hans øie var ikke sløvet, og hans kraft var ikke veket bort" (5. Mosebok 34:7). Det menneskelige såkalte sinn er tilbøielig til å måle livet efter årstidenes kommen og gåen. Men Kristen Videnskap åpenbarer at menneskets liv ikke måles efter jordens omdreining om sin akse eller efter dens gang rundt solen, for Gud er Liv, og mennesket gjenspeiler Livet, fordi det er Guds billede og lignelse. Efter hvert som denne videnskapelige kjensgjerning blir forstått, vil menneskenes sundhet forbedres og deres levetid forlenges. I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 246) skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Hvis det ikke var for den villfarelse som måler og begrenser alt som er godt og skjønt, vilde mennesket bli mere enn sytti år og fremdeles bevare sin kraft, friskhet og forjettelse."

Den fornyelse av styrke som kommer til dem som i videnskapelig betydning venter på Herren, kan vi få del i når som helst, i hvilken som helst årstid. Den er ikke avhengig av tider eller omstendigheter, men av forståelsen av at Gud, det guddommelige Sinn, som er kilden til all vitalitet og styrke og virksomhet, alltid er nærværende. Det er ikke nogen "forandring eller skiftende skygge" i denne sannhet at Gud alltid er nærværende.

Mrs. Eddy skriver videre (samme side): "La oss derfor forme våre begreper om tilværelsen således at de uttrykker elskelighet, friskhet og uavbrutt vedvaren istedenfor alderdom og svekkelse." Ser vi sørgmodig fremover i tiden forberedt på "alderdom og svekkelse", eller venter vi hver dag en fornyelse av "elskelighet, friskhet og uavbrutt vedvaren"? Søker vi omgang med disse sistnevnte tanker, eller lever vi i frykt for mørke skygger som alderdom og forfall? Studiet av Kristen Videnskap inngir oss en fast overbevisning om at Gud alltid er nærværende som Liv, og tanker som nedtrykthet, motløshet og utilfredshet fortrenges av en tålmodig tillit til at Gud, det gode, er alt. Og mens vi gleder oss over all den skjønnhet de skiftende årstider utfolder, vendes dog vår tanke mere og mere mot det guddommelige Sinns evige skjønnhet, og dette Sinns nærvær føles i det hellige ønske om å gjenspeile åndelig mildhet og styrke og energi. Efter som vi søker efter sådan åndelig visdom og streber efter å bruke den i enhver situasjon i det daglige liv, får vi se mere og mere av den åndelige skjønnhet som er skjult for de materielle sanser og åpenbaret for den åndelige forståelses øine.

Hvis vårt arbeide synes byrdefullt og dagen sleper sig møisommelig hen, gjør vi klokt i å tenke på det guddommelige løfte at "de som venter på Herren, får ny kraft, løfter vingene som ørner; de løper og blir ikke trette, de går og blir ikke mødige." Dette løfte har gyldighet nu, i dette nærværende øieblikk. Vi kan her og nu benytte oss av det guddommelige Livs, den guddommelige Sannhets og Kjærlighets stetsenærværelse. Hvis det er mere energi som trenges, blir dette behov tilfredsstillet gjennem forståelsen av at Gud, det guddommelige Sinn, er kilden til all styrke og virksomhet. Hvis det ifølge den menneskelige opfatning er hvile som behøves, er "grønne enger" beredt for dem som trenger sådan vederkvegelse, og Kjærlighet, den guddommelige Hyrde, leder den motløse og trette vandringsmann til "hvilens vann", hvor han kan fornye sin åndelige styrke og drikke i dype drag av det som vil tilfredsstille ham og holde ham oppe.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

On Leaving One's Books Behind

WHILE going through my books, trying to decide what ones I should have most need of during the long absence, it occurred to me that I had become foolishly dependent upon books for diversion and companionship. 'What an unfortunate habit it is,' I thought—'that of forever probing into other men's minds instead of examining the content of one's own! To be sure, it is a comfortable recreation. It gives one a factitious sense of intellectual wealth, but it is a bad habit when carried to excess. Why not give it up, for a time at least? Why not leave all my books behind?'

I stopped in the midst of my packing, struck by the daring nature of the idea, trying to realize what a bookless year would mean among remote islands where reading was almost the only intellectual distraction to be had. Should I make the experiment? I thought of a dozen good reasons why I should not, but was forced to put them aside; they were not good enough. No, if I lacked courage now for this temporary enfranchisement, I should remain a book-slave to the end of my days. I decided, therefore, to abandon my traveler's library. I would not take even a dictionary or an almanac, not a printed page of any description—not so much as an old newspaper wrapped around a pair of boots.

But because the spirit cried out against so complete a renunciation, I altered the plan to this extent: although I would take no books of my own, I would not refuse any which chance might throw in my way. This would give an added zest to the adventure, and it would be interesting to see what sort of literary driftwood had been cast up on those distant islands. Probably I should find nothing. At most there would be so little of it that I should be in no danger of over-indulgence in reading. So, hastily repacking my box of books, not daring to take a last look between the covers of those old friends, I left them with my landlord at the hotel and set out at once for the waterfront; for I felt that as soon as I had reached it I should be committed to my experiment. There could then be no question of turning back. . . .

The scene was as picturesque as my northern, inland-bred fancy could desire, and at another time an hour of leisure would not have sufficed for the enjoyment of it. But now I was eager to be off. The bell in the cathedral tower struck a quarter past twelve, and we were not to sail until two. What should I do in the meantime? I walked up and down the wharf and fell to thinking of my books, and from thinking to longing for one of them. . . .

Some one touched my arm and, looking up, I saw the landlord of the hotel where I had been stopping. He was a large man and rather fatter than he should have been for that climate. Beads of perspiration stood out on his forehead. He looked at me reproachfully.

'You forgot this,' he said, holding out a small parcel. 'One of my girls found it in your room when she was tidying up. It was in the clothes-press. You see what trouble I take for my guests? Ah! this heat! We must have some rain soon. Well, *au revoir et bon voyage!* Come back and see me some time.'

He walked away with an air of great exertion, through a long warehouse and into the bright sunlight beyond, his slippers raising little clouds of dust which hung motionless in the air long after he had gone.

I felt of the parcel he had given me. It was a book, without doubt. I removed the string and the paper wrapper. Froissart's 'Chronicles of England, France, and Spain.' My heart leaped when I read the title, and I shouted, mentally, 'It isn't mine!' It wasn't. It must have been left in the clothes-press by some former occupant of the room. Therefore I might keep it. Since the renouncement of my own books had become final at the waterfront, I might accept in good faith this gift of chance. And what a gift it was! It was an Everyman reprint, and as I held it in my hand, the cover fell open to the familiar Shakespeare quotation opposite the title-page: 'This is fairy gold, boy, and 'twill prove so.' Well I knew it!—From "On the Stream of Travel," by JAMES NORMAN HALL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Three Springtime Walks

ON A spring morning, if you will rise early, there is a rare treat in store for you along the way from Gardone to Fasano, on the Lake of Garda. May is the best month, because of the roses. They are everywhere; climbing the walls, flowering along the borders of the path, the foreground for the lake, with its deep-blue Mediterranean tints. Villas line the road, set in large gardens, exquisitely kept; and as the ground rises steeply from the lakeside, they are dotted at irregular intervals with gateways opening upon vistas of tree-bordered paths up the hillside to the houses, set far back from the entrance. Gardone seems always freshly swept and garnished, so clean are the paths and roadways, so delightfully clear the air.

♪ ♪ ♪

FROM LENNO, ON Lake Como, to Cadennabia is quite a different ramble. Here the road winds up and down, twisting through the quaintest of villages, only to turn and cross a plank over a mountain stream, tumbling down from a waterfall hundreds of feet away; then running on to circle a tiny port, with a few fishing boats drawn up on the pebbled beach. If it is a wash day, and almost every day seems to be wash day on Lake Como, there will be sturdy peasant women standing in the water, bending over their scrubbing-boards. After the village and the port, the road turns around the point, and Tremezzo is revealed; and here the world of the summer hotel and the resort of fashion begins, and the old world drops back.

♪ ♪ ♪

A LONG HILL leads out of Rapallo down to San Michele, another village on the edge of a miniature bay, where a busy fishing trade seems to thrive, for there are many boats in the harbor and nets spread out to dry on the beach. A long row of cypress trees etched against the sky and reflected in the waters of the bay makes an unforgettable picture. Its one street, with houses of pale blue and terra cotta, follows the curve of the bay and faces the port, where all the life of the village centers. So unexpected, so untouched by time is San Michele that it is well worth while to take this ramble for the pure pleasure of the picture it presents.

Clay Horse, Tang Dynasty

THE stout clay horse
Stands strongly
With an accent of weathered muscles,
Neck tensed in a challenging curve
And tail flexed to the winds of time—
As if it were poised to gallop
Down a score of centuries
With a madcap rhythm of hooves.

M. M. M.

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Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Portable Power Plants Give Radio to Campers

Radio Comment

As the warmer days approach, the citizenry of the nation will become increasingly vagabond, move off to camps, farms, boats, trailers, many of which will be beyond the radius of electric light lines. Still a great many of the vagabonds will demand some of the comforts of home in their wanderings especially the luxuries of light and radio sets.

The electrical and radio industries are not far behind this vagabond trend and several ingenious devices are now available whereby vagabonders may enjoy their treks and their home comforts too. There have now reached the market several makes of electrical generators powered by small gasoline engines which are capable of producing enough electricity to operate several lights and a radio set at the same time.

Two makes, Zenith and Pioneer, that come to notice immediately, seem to solve ideally the problems of electrical current. The former is powered for a five-eighths horsepower gas engine and delivers a current of 17 amperes at a voltage of 150. It will operate four 25-watt 6-volt electric lights while the generator is running without any drain on the battery. Its two-quart tank is said to keep it operating for six hours. The Zenith is started with a foot pedal similar to a motorcycle cranking lever.

The Pioneer is a three-quarter-horsepower engine which operates at 3600 revolutions a minute, twice the speed of the Zenith. It also delivers 150 watts. It is turned over by its battery though there is a starter rope, such as an outboard engine has, to wind it up in case the battery fails.

Though we have mentioned their use aboard wheeled or floating vehicles and summer camps, these portable generators have many other uses. A tinkerer can adapt one of these engines to supply mechanical power to a washing machine, a pump, churn, saw grindstone or other farm equipment. A handy person may assemble enough storage batteries for a lighting plant in his vacation retreat and use one of these engines to keep his plant charged. The smaller sizes of generators are priced in the neighborhood of $40 while there are generators of larger capacities available for those who have larger electrical load problems.

Shortwave Programs

The following feature shortwave programs have been selected from domestic and worldwide program schedules:

Sunday, March 29

Budapest—9 a. m.—Maygar Orchestra. HAS-3, 19.5m., 15.37meg.
Moscow—11:25 a. m.—Opera from Bolshoi Theater; explanations in English. RNE, 25m., 12meg.
Boston—3:30 p. m.—Rebroadcasts for European listeners. W1XAL, 25.4m., 11.79meg.
Boston—4:15 p. m.—Christian Science studio program. W1XAL, 25.5m., 11.79meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—Frederick Jagel, tenor of Metropolitan Opera Company. W1XAL, 49m., 6.04meg.
Boston—5:15 p. m.—"Cultivation of Taste Series." W1XAL, 25.5m., 11.79meg.
Boston—5:45 p. m.—"Income and Economic Progress." W1XAL, 25.5m., 11.79meg.
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. FYA, 25.6m., 11.72meg.
Boston—6:15 p. m.—"The American Scene"; sketches. W1XAL, 25.5m., 11.79meg.
Boston—6:30 p. m.—"The New International Corporation." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Eindhoven, the Netherlands—7 p. m.—Special program to the United States. PHI, 25.5m., 11.73meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Marine Band of the S. A. DJC, 49.8m., 6.02meg.
Vera Cruz—11:30 p. m.—Program to Quixote Radio Club, Hendersonville, N. C., 49.02m., 6.12meg.

Monday, March 30

Tokyo—4 p. m.—The famous Temple of Kwannon, the Goddess of Mercy, in Asakusa Park (Descriptive) JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—"Aristocrats," radio play about G. P. U. by Pogodin. RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Berlin—5 p. m.—"John Jacob Astor—a German-American pioneer." DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
London—6 p. m.—"All Fares, Please!"; medley of London's red buses. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera. Royal Opera House, Rome; talk, Commander Gianni Caproni, "An Eagle's Nest"; dialectal songs, Matilde Arbuffo 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Washington—6:15 p. m.—United States Army Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg.
Boston—7 p. m.—"Modern Radio." W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
Boston—8:15 p. m.—Radio Engineers Forum: "Radio, Past, Present and Future." Zeh Bouck. 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Toronto—9 p. m.—"Forgotten Footsteps": dramatization. CRCX, Toronto, 49.3m, 6.09meg, CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.8m, 6.15 meg, and CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72 meg.
Paris—9:30 p. m.—Fantasies and varieties FYA, 19.6m, 15.24meg.

Tuesday, March 31

Washington—11 a. m.—U. S. Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, leader. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg. Also W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
London—7:05 p. m.—"Your Programs From Daventry." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Minerals and World Power," W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
Caracas—8 p. m.—"The Green Vase Vanishes," mystery serial. YVBRC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Paris—8:15 p. m.—Modern French music. FYA, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Boston—"How Natural Science Builds on Nature's Models." W1XAL, 49m, 11.79 meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"Love Letters and Love Songs—Always Changing, Ever New." DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Boston—"Poetry—One Relentless Purpose." W1XAL, 49m, 11.79meg.
Winnipeg—9 p. m.—"No Mournful Numbers," comedy program. CRCX, Toronto, 49.3m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.8m, 6.1meg, and CJRX, 25.6m, 11.7meg, Winnipeg.
Eindhoven, The Netherlands—3 a. m. Holland music. PHI, 25.8m, 11.73meg.

Wednesday, April 1

Washington—11:30 a. m.—United States Army Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg. Also W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Songs of Soviet aviation; a stroll in Moscow, and Soviet opinion and world affairs. RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL 25.5m, 11.79meg.
London—7 p. m.—An aeronautical revue: "Tennessee to Tooting Bec." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Chicago—7 p. m.—"Amos 'n' Andy." W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Madrid—9:15 p. m.—Musica Frivola. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—10 p. m.—Recital of Hamilton Harty's songs, by Isobel Baillie, soprano. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Calgary—10 p. m.—"Club Thirteen." CRCX, Toronto, 49.3m, 6.09meg; CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.8m, 6.15meg, and CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Cincinnati—12:30 a. m.—Moon River. W8XAL, 49.6m, 6.06meg.

Thursday, April 2

Eindhoven, the Netherlands—9 a. m.—Piano recital by Isaac Cohen. PHI, 25.5m., 11.73meg.
Washington—11 a. m.—United States Navy Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m., 15.21meg.; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m., 17.78meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—A Musical Glimpse of the Real Japan. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m., 10.74meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
London—6 p. m.—Band of His Majesty's Scots Guards. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Boston—7:15 p. m.—"Making Young America." W1XAL, 49m. 6.04meg.
Boston—7:30 p. m.—David Blair McClosky, baritone. W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
Boston—7:45 p. m.—"The Littletons"; sketch. W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
Madrid—8 p. m.—Carlos Arijita, pianist. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Boston—8:15 p. m.—"The Life Around Us—The Lowly Mollusc." W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
Boston—8:30 p. m.—"Humor in Poetry"; talk. W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
New York—9:30 p. m.—America's Town Meeting. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 48.8m, 6.14meg.
London—10 p. m.—Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Friday, April 3

Eindhoven, The Netherlands—9:30 a. m.—Recitation by Jaap Moulijn. PHI, 25.5m, 11.73meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Talk on Moscow's public gardens; questions answered for women listeners; news. RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
London—7 p. m.—"Young Ideas": program for anybody and everybody. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Special program for English speaking listeners. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Schenectady—10 p. m.—First Nighter. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
London—10 p. m.—Two short plays: "Un Desespere" and "Le Billet de Faveur." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Pittsburgh—12 a. m.—DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.
Cincinnati—12:30 a. m.—Moon River. W8XAL, 49.6m, 6.06meg.

Saturday, April 4

Eindhoven, the Netherlands—10 a. m.—International cabaret program. PHI, 25.5m, 11.73meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—An observer speaks for the League of Nations. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
London—6 p. m.—Running commentary on the Oxford-Cambridge boat race. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
London—6:50 p. m.—England vs. Scotland: Interval summary and running commentary on second half of the International Association football match. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Special program for English-speaking listeners. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Boston—8:15 p. m.—Boston Symphony Orchestra. W1XK, Boston, 31.3m, 9.57meg; W8XK, Pittsburgh, 48.8m, 6.14meg.
Toronto—8:30 p. m.—"Let's Go to the Music Hall." CRCX, Toronto, 49.3m, 6.09meg; CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.8m, 6.15meg, and CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—10.20 p. m.—Commentary on the Oxford-Cambridge boat race. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Cincinnati—10:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes," sketch. W8XAL, 49.6m, 6.06meg.
Pittsburgh—12 a. m.—Messages to the Far North. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Station W1XAL, Boston

Sunday, April 5

10:12 a. m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 25.5m., 11.79meg.
3:30 p. m.—Rebroadcasts for European listeners. 25.5m., 11.79meg.
4:15 p. m.—Christian Science studio program. 25.5m., 11.79meg.
5:00 p. m.—Marimba music. 49m., 6.04meg.
5:15 p. m.—"Cultivation of Taste Series." 49m., 6.04meg.
5:45 p. m.—"The World's Week": sketch. 49m., 6.04meg.
6:15 p. m.—Verne Q. Powell, flute maker. 49m., 6.04meg.
6:30 p. m.—"An International Grand Jury," talk. 49m., 6.04meg.
6:45 p. m.—Concerto for Three Flutes. 49m., 6.04 meg.
7:00 p. m.—Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 49m., 6.04meg.

Monday, April 6

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.5m., 11.79meg.

Tuesday, April 7

7:15 p. m.—"Basic English." 49m., 6.04meg.
7:45 p. m.—"Keeping Up With Natural Science." 49m., 6.04meg.
8:15 p.m.—"The Terrible Meek." 49m., 6.04meg.

Wednesday, April 8

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.5m., 11.79meg.

Thursday, April 9

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.5m., 11.79meg.
7:15 p. m.—"A Sciencecast." 49m., 6.04meg.
7:30 p.m.—Frank Zecchino, boy violinist, 49m., 6.04meg.
7:45 p. m.—"The Littletons": sketch. 49m., 6.04meg.
8:15 p. m.—"The Life Around Us—Insects." 49m., 6.04meg.
8:30 p. m.—"The Modern Poets—Vachel Lindsay." 49m. 6.04meg.

Friday, April 10

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.5m., 11.79meg.

Taxing Pet Cats Studied at Regina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Hard-pressed for new sources of taxation, Regina's City council is studying a plan for taxing cats. But like the mice in the fable, the councillors cannot decide how to bell the cat.

A secondary result of the placing of tags in the form of small bells on cats will be a reduction in the number of birds killed annually by cats, members of the council declare.

Steps Taken to Save Historic Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Historic Carpenters' Hall, with the buildings at present surrounding it, may be purchased by the Federal Government to be made a national shrine.

This news was brought back from Washington by a committee of Philadelphians, who called upon Verne E. Chatelaine, director of the Historic Sites and Building Commission, to discuss the subject on March 9.

Mr. Chatelaine promised to visit Philadelphia shortly to survey the situation, and requested the group of visitors to appoint a small committee to work with his organization in an effort to reach their objective.

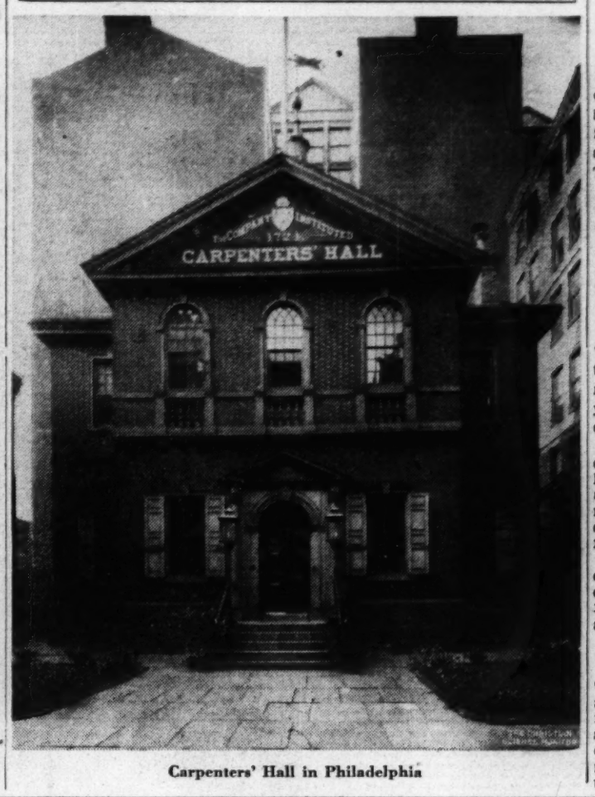
A. Raymond Raff, Philadelphia Collector of Internal Revenue, who headed the committee which went to Washington, explained to the director that the buildings surrounding Carpenters' Hall constitute a fire menace today.

Mr. Chatelaine pointed out, however, that the purchase of such adjoining properties might have "many local complications," including inflation of property values.

Dr. Calvin O. Althouse of Central High School, reviewed the historic events which have taken place in the hall, chief of which was the meeting of the First Continental Congress.

Representative J. Burrwood Daly, Philadelphia Democrat, is the sponsor of a bill which would make the building and the area surrounding it a national monument.

Continental Congress Met Here



Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia

Cattle Advocated to Replace Cotton As Staple of Southern Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—A new era for the South, in which cattle raising will succeed cotton and become the chief means of livelihood, is foreseen by Dr. George W. Carver, agricultural research expert of Tuskegee Institute.

To that end, Dr. Carver is studying the capacity of Alabama and southern soils to grow feeds that will make cattle profitable. He points out three important factors, which he expects will bring about this change, as follows:

Outside Competition

1. Growth of foreign cotton crops, with cheaper labor than is used in the production of Dixie's staple, will reach serious proportions in a few years, reducing demand for American cotton in the world's markets.

2. Limitation of acreage and production, under the AAA regulations, has already made it necessary for southern farmers to seek other methods of adding to a limited income from cotton-raising, especially from feeds and foodstuffs.

3. Natural advantages of soil, climate and water make production of feeds and appropriation of land for pasture economical in Alabama and throughout most of the South.

Cattle Mean Fertility

Dr. Carver points out that this change from a cotton-growing to a stock-raising South would mean a richer South, because "you never saw a rich agricultural section without lots of stock. Cattle is synonymous with fertility of soil, and fertile farms not only have a higher value than soils devoted to one crop, but produce bigger crops."

"The growth of cattle in big numbers will attract more packing plants, and also enable those already in the South to run full time, instead of part time. More packing plants would mean more pay rolls for the South."

Dr. Carver began his researches upon request of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce. He finds that the South has a responsive soil for the growth of a variety of feeds, so furnishing numerous possibilities of mixture. His friends are discussing means of providing him with a suitable laboratory in the proposed agricultural building, funds for which will be raised by a drive among southern whites, conducted by a committee of which Donald Comer of Birmingham is general chairman.

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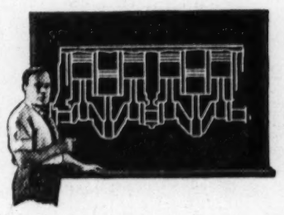
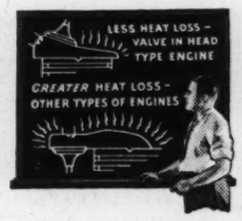
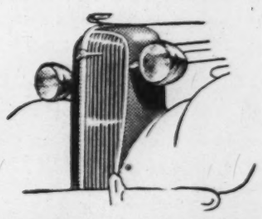
Every test *proves* it's more economical . . . Every Chevrolet owner *knows* it's more economical . . . And every person will readily understand these simple A-B-C reasons why it *is* more economical



Its *valve-in-head* design cuts gasoline consumption still lower because *there is less loss of heat through the walls of the combustion chamber* in valve-in-head engines, and the Chevrolet engine gives maximum heat (or power) saving.





Most important of all, Chevrolet's more efficient cooling system, pressure stream oiling and the greater accessibility of all working parts result in more dependable operation, over a longer period of time, with the lowest maintenance costs. Thus, Chevrolet's valve-in-head engine—*only one of its kind in Chevrolet's price range*—gives economy without equal.

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$495 AND UP. *List price of New Standard Coupe at Flint, Michigan. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is $20 additional. *Knee-Action on Master Models only, $20 additional. Prices quoted in this advertisement are list at Flint, Michigan, and subject to change without notice.*

Union Attacks RFC Loans To Textile Mills

Official Calls on All Organizers in N. E. District to Scan Applications

Charges Are Made

Riviere Says Funds May Be Used to Break Strikes And Decrease Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25—Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, in instructions sent today to all organizers in the New England District, requested a thorough investigation of applications of textile manufacturers for loans for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Riviere made it known that "if there is any evidence that government funds are to be used to break strikes, decrease wages or in any manner break down standards of employment, then the New England office will make every attempt possible to protest the loans."

The New England spokesman for the United Textile Workers of America said that the Lawton Manufacturing Company at Plainfield, Conn., was one of the textile concerns that sought government aid but the loan was held up through the protest of the U. T. W. of A.

Asked for Loan

"The Lawton Manufacturing Company asked the Reconstruction Finance company for a loan during the period that the workers were on strike. I entered a protest and the loan was held up. I was approached and told that if I would withdraw the protest that the officials of the company would sit down and discuss the strike settlement.

"I informed the officials that if they would settle the strike that I would withdraw my protest. They refused to settle the strike and as a result I refused to withdraw the opposition," Mr. Riviere said.

Mr. Riviere pointed out that the reason for asking for an immediate investigation of all applicants for loans was due to reports that in many instances government money has been used to "lower instead of raise wage standards and improve working conditions."

Works Both Ways

"The investigation will work both ways. If the organizers report that the manufacturer intends to use the money to improve his machinery and other property and at the same time pass along the gains to the workers then he will find that the United Textile Workers of America officers will do everything possible to obtain government aid," he said.

It was stated by union officials that in instances where it was found that plants were operating with obsolete machinery and that because of the equipment were unable to compete with manufacturers in the same field they will be encouraged to obtain government funds so that they might operate to the benefit of the workers.

Organizer Leonard J. Green, who recently returned from the South, explained that strikes below the Mason-Dixon Line were lost because of the use of the government money provided through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Sixteen Days After Strike

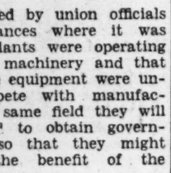
"In Mooresville, N. C., the Mooresville Cotton Company received an $800,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation 16 days after a strike of 800 of the 1100 workers had been called. With the money they paid off mortgages and hired guards and strike-breakers, which resulted in the strikers still being on the street.

"In the same state a large hosiery plant which was the object of organization received a loan of $386,000, and this loan was greatly responsible for stopping a new union," Mr. Green said.

It is the belief here that the picture that Mr. Green brought from the South, and reports that New England manufacturers intend to ask for government funds, prompted Mr. Riviere to warn his lieutenants to be on the alert.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and early Thursday, becoming cloudy, probably showers Thursday night with slight temperature change; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 40's; moderate to variable winds, becoming easterly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, showers Thursday night, not much change in temperature.

Maine: Rain this afternoon, probably ending early tonight; Thursday generally fair, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds mostly northeast and north and overcast weather tonight and Thursday; probably light rain over the north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	46	Minneapolis	24	42
Bermuda	64	70	New Orleans	72	78
Chicago	36	62	New York	50	58
Denver	24	42	Norfolk	58	76
Helena	14	34	Philadelphia	52	66
Jacksonville	64	80	St. Louis	44	64
Kansas City	36	58	San Francisco	44	52
Los Angeles	42	54	Washington	54	66
Miami	72	78			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T., March 25.
B—Maximum, March 24.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:48 p. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Thursday, 1:07 a. m.; height, 11.5 feet.

Light all vehicles 6:32 p. m.

Anti-Noise Drive Aims at Complete Extinction of Motor Horn

Boston News Today:

Section One of FHA Extended by Senate
Curley Urges Budget Approval in Message
Hyde Park Residents Seek Lower Gas Prices
Elimination of Machine Tax Urged by Long
Tag Day for Flood Needy Set for March 28

FHA Loans:

Section One of the Housing Act Extended

John F. Malley, state director of the Federal Housing Administration, said he was advised today by Senator David I. Walsh that the Senate has extended Section 1 of the housing act for the benefit of New England flood needy.

This section of the FHA applies to loans under $2000 on small houses and is of the type believed to be most needed at this time by those who wish to rehabilitate their homes.

The act expires April 1, but since the flood emergency, New England governors and the congressional delegation has bent every effort to have it extended. The loans are not made directly by the Federal Government but are made through usual channels. The Government simply guarantees a substantial portion of the individual loan.

FHA Relief:

Field Agents Sent Into Various Flood Areas

Those left in the wake of flood with houses needing rehabilitating were advised today by John F. Malley, state director of the Federal Housing Administration, how they might obtain information and assistance to that end from his organization. Persons interested in rebuilding, repairing, modernizing or remodelling because of flood loss are invited to talk with field representatives from Mr. Malley's office.

He issued the following schedule for his field representatives for the remainder of this week:

Haverhill, Thursday, Haverhill National Bank Building, Room 706, Thomas F. McLaughlin Jr.

Holyoke, Thursday, 56 Suffolk Street, at office of Better Housing Chairman P. J. Garvey. Laurence E. Sanborn.

Lawrence, Thursday, Mayor's Office, City Hall, Lewis E. Connolly.

Fitchburg, Thursday, Mayor's Office, City Hall, Eugene A. O'Rourke.

Lowell, Friday, Post Office Building, George C McMenimen.

Gardner, Friday, Mayor's Office, City Hall, Eugene A. O'Rourke.

Worcester, Saturday, Post Office Building, Eugene A. O'Rourke.

Message:

Curley Calls for Passage Of Public Works Budget

Governor Curley sent a special message to the Legislature today, urging immediate passage of his budget requirement for the Public Works Department. This part of the budget had been under the special fire of the Republican-dominated Ways and Means Committee.

Immediately after reading of the Governor's message, Albert F. Bigelow, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, to whom the message was referred, said the Public Works Department budget, exclusive of the motor vehicle section, would run about $11,000,000.

Machine Tax:

Long Favors Removal At Legislative Hearing

Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means today, urging elimination of the tax on machinery used in manufacture.

Such a move, he said, is essential because of the industrial situation in Massachusetts. There are four general ways, he said, to make money in the Commonwealth. These are:

1. Sale of soil and sea products.
2. Summer residents.
3. Sale of wholesale commodities.
4. Sale of manufactured goods.

The first three, in his opinion, are inadequate to meet needs of the State. Upon the fourth, he feels, lies biggest burden, brightest prospects. For that reason it should be encouraged, not fettered with taxes.

He said that there was $157,000,000 worth of taxable machinery in Massachusetts last year.

Mr. Long advocated the plan of having the state reimburse cities and towns for revenues lost from the machinery tax.

He said that the city of Boston would cost between $1,000,000 and $5,000,000 in revenue if the machinery impost is removed.

J. Sidney Stone of the Boston Chamber of Commerce said that in recent years Massachusetts has lost 73 cotton mills with a yearly pay roll of $50,000,000. If the tax on machinery is removed, he asserted, factories will move back, jobs will increase in number.

By a Staff Photographer

Busy Days for State Police Headquarters at Commonwealth Pier

Flood Situation Brings Teletype Machines Into Constant Play, While Telephones Provide a Supplementary Means of Communication

Auto Horn:

Night Ban Only Step To Its Final Extinction

That Boston's new antihorn ordinance, which went into effect last night, is but a first step in eventual banning of all automobile horn blowing was disclosed today by Dr. Henry A. Christian, chairman of the anti-noise commission which sponsored the horn-curtailing measure. The new ordinance, signed by Mayor Mansfield late yesterday, prohibits horn blowing after 11 p. m. or before 7 a. m. except in case of emergency.

Dr. Christian said the bill was sponsored chiefly as an anti-noise measure, but asserted that in other places where the ordinance had been tried it had acted as a safety measure, reducing accidents in some places by 25 per cent. This was true, he said, in Finland, where auto horns are now entirely banned.

He said the next step will be to ask an antihorn blowing law for the daytime. "The present ordinance is simply an opening wedge," he explained, "we didn't want to ask for too much to start with."

Dr. Christian said he would not be surprised if people like the antihorn law so well that they cause its extension. Horns, he said, create a hazard. They tend to encourage drivers to rely upon them when they shouldn't and they tend to frighten others.

Gas Rates:

Hyde Park Residents Seek Cut of $1 a Month

Eager to lop an average of $1 a month off their gas bills, some 50 Hyde Park residents thronged the council chambers in Boston's City Hall today, joining Mayor Mansfield in urging that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company take over the Hyde Park service. At present, the Hyde Park & Dedham Gas Company buys its gas from the Worcester Gas & Electric Company.

Representatives of the Boston concern told Mayor Mansfield that negotiations are under way, but said they could not disclose the exact status of the procedure at this time.

Mrs. Alice M. Durst, chairman of the Hyde Park Improvement Association, and Ivory H. Morse, representing the Hyde Park Board of Trade, spoke in favor of the proposal.

Hyde Park gas rates were given as 75 cents for the first 200 cubic feet, 13½ cents a cubic foot for the first 1800 after the first 200 and 8 cents after the first 2000.

Lincoln:

Ouster Hearing Comes Before Executive Council

Hearings on the ousting of Alexander Lincoln of Brookline as a member of the state board of tax appeals—a move requested by Governor Curley—were scheduled to start with political pyrotechnics before the Executive Council late today. Governor Curley announced his intention of removing Mr. Lincoln last Jan. 28.

On March 2 he asked Mr. Lincoln to be ready to answer 14 charges before the Executive Council. This body is dominated by the Governor. The charges ran from generalities about Mr. Lincoln's alleged "unreasonableness and arbitrariness" to specific complaints relative to his cutting $1,035,531 off tax bills on $165,257,815 worth of Boston property.

It was said that such reductions, made while Mr. Curley was Mayor of Boston, reduced the city's income and embarrassed the Mayor. Mr. Lincoln's friends have charged that the Governor now wishes to even scores by removing Mr. Lincoln.

The Governor charges that Mr. Lincoln abated more taxes in Boston than he did for all the rest of the Commonwealth put together.

Late in February the Governor summoned Mr. Lincoln to his office and demanded his resignation. Mr. Lincoln refused, said he would fight to the last ditch to serve until his term expires in 1938.

Teletypes:

Prove of Tremendous Aid During Flood Crisis

An instrument of greatest value to the state police is the teletype. Its tickers and bells jingle constantly throughout the day all over Massachusetts, thereby permitting the state police, if necessary, to act in many points simultaneously.

Summing up the use of the teletype during the harrowing days of flood, Lieut. Martin W. Joyce, in charge of the state police bureau of operations, declared today that without these sensitive electrical messengers, such quick and immediate response as state officials were able to make to the flood area last week, would have been impossible.

A typewriter operated over a telegraph wire by electrical impulses, the teletype machine is not impressive mechanism. But last week, measuring rising flood waters by report, inch by inch, the throb of the teletype dramatically impressed Lieut. Joyce. Over the Commonwealth's network he received pleas of need; almost immediately, back over the same network, he sent orders to fulfill those needs.

As the flood situation became serious, the seven teletypes at headquarters on Commonwealth Pier were pressed into 24-hour service; the night shift was increased from three to eight men. Emergency lines were plugged in from army headquarters at Springfield, Lawrence, Lowell and Haverhill; the department of public health, the state adjutant general's office, and the food and fuel administration were all connected into a cooperating unit, through the teletype.

With this communication system, relief directors were able to tap the entire flood area to discover the immediate needs and send orders to temporarily remedy grave situations. From Friday to Monday messages doubled from 300 a day to over 600.

WPA Plans For 240,000 Relief Jobs

Day and Night Service on All Flood Relief Projects Announced

New Funds Proposed

$75,000,000 for Roadside Beautification May Be Used for Reconstruction

BULLETINS

LOWELL, Mass., March 25 (AP)—Flood damage in Lowell was set officially today at $7,500,000. This figure, City Engineer Stephen Kearney said, included $5,000,000 for municipal repairs. Officials said five square miles of the city, one third of its territory, had been inundated.

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—A flood control project on the upper Connecticut River estimated to cost $13,373,000 was recomended before the Senate Commerce Committee today by Brigadier General Pilsbury, assistant chief of army engineers. He suggested it be included in the omnibus rivers and harbors bill.

Twenty-four-hour service for all flood relief projects and a gradual increase in the WPA rolls from 120,000 to possibly 240,000 were announced today by Paul Edwards, state administrator.

Mr. Edwards emphasized that most of the additional WPA workers will be drawn from the western part of the State where small industrial units and farms are crippled.

Raised to $2,000,000

Because the flood damage is so extensive, the state, cities and towns must be prepared to pay a full share of all such WPA reconstruction projects, Mr. Edwards declared. "Where $1,000,000 a month has been contributed to WPA for supplies in the past, that figure probably will have to be raised to $2,000,000 now."

Back from an airplane and boat inspection trip of all flooded sections along the Connecticut valley, where he was accompanied by Howard O. Hunter, assistant national WPA administrator, Mr. Edwards declared that no concrete WPA construction program can be possibly announced at once.

WPA Engineers

"I have instructed WPA engineers to notify me just as rapidly as they survey a locality and diagnose what type of project is needed," Mr. Edwards explained. "Within 24 hours after I receive this telephoned report the project will commence."

He pointed out that such a project program is possible because all former WPA projects throughout the flooded areas have been canceled and all allotted funds are available to the blanket reconstruction program. At present Massachusetts has $11,000,000 for reconstruction.

Conferences Held

Governor Curley and Mr. Edwards conferred twice over the telephone today as directions for rehabilitation throughout the western part of the State were agreed upon. At the request of the Governor, Mr. Edwards agreed to cancel a huge roadside beautification program and substitute such funds for the reconstruction projects.

When the beautification program was planned $75,000,000 was asked—"twice as much as we expected to get"—Mr. Edwards pointed out. If half or one third of this money can be allotted, he said, the gigantic task ahead will be aided immeasurably.

Awaiting Word

While in constant communication with his engineers in the field, Mr. Edwards was awaiting word from Washington as to proposed increases in the WPA reconstruction allotment to Massachusetts.

Mr. Hunter, who is assistant national administrator, conferred with Governor Curley and Mr. Edwards yesterday. He flew back to Washington last night to attend a conference today of all officials who inspected the flooded areas throughout the East, with Harry Hopkins, national administrator.

Neither Mr. Hunter nor Mr. Edwards were able to give Governor Curley a black-and-white estimate of what funds Massachusetts can expect. Whether these funds may come from the beautification project application, or from a new direct grant, is not known. Mr. Edwards stuck to his original figure that Massachusetts is sure today of only $11,000,000.

School Board Faces New Blast From Legislative Committee

Up and Down Beacon Hill

All indications point to rough sailing for the Boston School Committee during the next few days.

On the heels of the recent charges of job-selling in the School Department, it now appears that an explanation of these and other allegations directed against some of its members will be demanded by Joseph A. Langone, the fiery Senator from Boston's North End.

At the last session of the Legislative Committee for Cities and Towns, which had met to discuss a half dozen bills relative to the School Committee, Senator Langone charged that the investigation of the School Department had been sidetracked by Suffolk County officials, and expressed his determination to "ask some questions."

Committee Widens Work

The Committee for Cities and Towns decided to broaden the scope of its hearing, which may be held tomorrow in the Gardiner Auditorium. This decision followed the charges of George Demeter, defeated candidate for the School Committee, that no information was obtainable from the district attorney's office as to the future of the investigation. Both Mr. Demeter and Senator Langone stated that the sole result of the probe so far has been to indict several men and to leave the School Committee under a clash of half accusations.

Senator Langone stated that he would ask the members of the School Committee to appear before the legislative committee and to bring their books with them. When Senator Theodore R. Plunkett, chairman of the committee, suggested to Senator Langone that he did not think that it was within the jurisdiction of the committee to conduct an investigation, Senator Langone stated that before he considered any changes in the laws regarding the School Committee he wished to have explanations of some charges.

New Charges Made

Although tracing no laxity directly to the School Committee, Senator Langone alleged that in some schools children were being employed by the custodians to do the work for which the latter were hired. These children are paid, said the Senator, 50 cents or a dollar a week by the custodians, while these latter receive men's wages for the job. Through the books of the various schools the Senator hopes to trace some of these instances.

For greater simplicity the seven bills relating to the School Committee have been combined and will be considered by the Legislative Committee as one bill.

Bill Would Limit Terms

Perhaps the most important bill is that of Representative George Demeter, which would make members of the School Committee ineligible for re-election after the expiration of their four-year terms. The purpose of this bill, according to Representative Demeter, is to free the school teachers of Boston from the possibility of being forced to support members of the School Committee, who are up for re-election. There have been instances, Representative Demeter declared, when school teachers and other employees of the School Department have been forced to contribute to the campaign funds of School Committeemen up for re-election.

Another bill calling for a limiting of the powers of the School Committeemen is that of City Councilor John I. Fitzgerald, who would give to the Mayor of Boston the power to appoint the members of the School Committee. This is not the first time that such a move has been attempted, but never with any success.

Stepping Stones to Office

Charges are frequently made that the post of school committeemen is now often used merely as a stepping-stone to higher office and that consequently the type of person elected is not as high as that in past years. There is also much objection to the freedom allowed the School Committee in the matter of expenditures, which, although they come out of the Boston tax-rate, are not subject to control by the Mayor or the City Council.

Up to now the School Committee has always successfully raised the cry of "keep politics out of the School Department" and no measure to limit its power has gained much popular support. Now, however, with the recent investigation fresh in their minds, it is thought the citizens of Boston may decide on new action.

J. G. H.

Filene Predicts Roosevelt Will Be Re-Elected

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, returning today on the Grace liner Santa Rosa from a vacation trip to the west coast, said talks with many persons had convinced him President Roosevelt would be re-elected.

Mr. Filene, a close friend of the President, said he found "bankers and big business men in California feel about Mr. Roosevelt much as eastern bankers and big business men do," but added:

"But the average man — the farmer, small merchant and mechanic—is definitely for him. They recognize that President Roosevelt has made a real attempt to help them in their economic problems. Some believe he has spent too much money but expect to vote for him nevertheless."

Flooded N. H. Farms Informed of Types Of Loans Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 25—Flooded New Hampshire farmers in need of funds for rehabilitation were informed today by the State Extension Service that seven types of loans are already available to them through the eight National Farm Loan Associations in the State, the Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner in Springfield, Mass., the Concord, N. H., Production Credit Association, the County Extension agents, and the State Resettlement Administration.

The resettlement office is able to make outright grants to meet human needs, such as food, fuel and clothing. According to Director Cristy Pettee, these grants are open to any needy farmer in the State. Resettlement funds for these grants and for loans for farm operations amount to $450,000 for the three months of April, May and June. Resettlement loans are open only to farmers who cannot get credit elsewhere.

Emergency crop and feed loans are also available only when applicants are unable to obtain credit from other agencies. They may not exceed $500 to a farmer. Five and one half per cent is deducted at the time the loan is made, and loans are secured by liens on crops or livestock.

N. E. Interstate Flood Control Urged in Connecticut Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 25—While the muddy Connecticut River settles slowly back to its accustomed placid flow after the most damaging flood of its recorded history, this State seeks means to prevent recurrence of such disasters in the future.

Ready for presentation to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross is a plan to call into conference the governors of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont to formulate some interstate plan for flood control. The Governor, now engaged in the more immediate problem of relief and rehabilitation, will consider the proposal soon.

Go Over Program

While the flood was at its height a volunteer committee called together by Representative Herman P. Kopplemann of Hartford went over with Major Mason L. Young, United State district engineer, a program already before Congress for a system of flood control reservoirs on the upper tributaries of the Connecticut.

If Governor Cross approves, Connecticut will ask the three other states through which the Connecticut River flows to join the movement to back this plan.

Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams, director of the Connecticut State Water Commission, has reminded Connecticut people that the State already has a commission appointed by the Governor to draw up a plan for flood control, but the commission has never met. New Hampshire has a similar body. Massachusetts has a bill before its Legislature providing for one. Vermont has not yet taken action.

Plan Explained

Major Young, who has been working on the plan six years, explained it to the committee called by Representative Kopplemann. It would cost, he said, $13,393,000 for purchase of land and water rights and for construction of the dams. The Federal Government would pay half the construction cost, about $5,000,000. The states would be expected to contribute the rest. Based on the experience of the 1927 flood, the plan might need some revision now that the Connecticut has burst all previous bounds.

Eight of the 10 reservoirs would be on tributaries of the Connecticut River in Vermont, General Wadhams said, and two on the Ammonoosuc in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The Ottaquechee, the raging White River and its tributaries, and the Passumpsic would be harnessed in Vermont. The reservoirs would hold back water in flood time, release it in dry seasons. They would have no other purpose.

Farmington River

General Wadhams pointed out that the only important tributary of the Connecticut in this State is the Farmington River, on which the water supply reservoirs of Hartford already act to control floods. That the Farmington went on a rampage this spring is due, he said, to the accident of an ice jam and the breaking of a power dam at Greenwoods Pond, which no flood control program could entirely forestall.

In Massachusetts the Chicopee River has on its tributaries, the Ware and Swift, the new Quabbin reservoir for Boston, which when built will be a flood control reservoir on that stream. The Deerfield River also has a water supply that controls it. Dams might be built on the Westfield and the Ashulot to give added protection to Springfield and to Hartford.

Curley Answers Ely Attack on New Deal

Even with flood rehabilitation demanding nearly every minute, Governor Curley found time today to compose an answer to former Governor Ely's attack on the New Deal last night.

Mr. Ely speaking to the newly formed society, Recruits of '36, said he might be forced to "take a walk." He also is reported to have said that certain bridges in the flood area are not in as bad shape as claimed.

Governor Curley retorted: "Mr. Ely has been out of step with the public and the Democratic Party so long that apparently he has decided the only way of getting back into the limelight is to capitalize on the suffering of flood victims. I'm not concerned with his views and I don't believe anyone else is."

The Recruits of '36 is described as an anti-new-deal organization. Its first public meeting was held last night. Former Governor Ely is prominent in activities of the American Liberty League.

Mariners Warned Of Flood Debris

Houses and hencoops become a menace to navigation when they wander from their "anchorages" to sail down flooded rivers to the sea. The United States branch hydrographic office today cautioned mariners navigating off the New England coast to keep sharp lookout for floating wreckage.

Following a radio from the Savannah Line steamer, City of St. Louis, that a house was drifting two miles off Scituate with only one side showing above water, orders were sent to the Coast Guard to destroy the structure.

What was thought to be the pilothouse of a vessel was sighted off Cape Cod, yesterday. Upon investigation it proved to be merely the former dwelling of domestic fowl.

Hartford Citizens Join In Movement to Raise Fund for Rehabilitation

HARTFORD, Conn., March 25 (AP)—A group of Hartford citizens offered today to pledge by subscription sufficient funds to aid in public works flood rehabilitation. Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy said $5,000,000 would be required for these projects.

The offer to supplement WPA funds was made by William R. C. Corson, president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Company, representing industrial leaders in this city, at the daily meeting of the co-ordinating committee in the Governor's office after Mayor Spellacy charged the WPA, while adequate for Connecticut generally, had failed to give speedy co-operation to Hartford's rehabilitation needs.

The Mayor said the city already has spent $600,000 of its own funds toward the restoration movement, and that it was prepared to spend still more.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross immediately called a private conference of WPA

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walton N. Greaza. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert). New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON — Gene Raymond and Wendy Barrie in "Love on a Bet." 10:48 a. m., 1:48, 4:48, 7:48, 10:29. Stage: "Folies Comiques de Paris." Tomorrow: Sally Eilers and James Dunn in "Don't Get Personal."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." Fenway: 1, 4:04, 7:08, 10:02. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also Gladys Swarthout and Jan Kiepura in "Give Us This Night." Fenway: 2:30, 5:40, 8:44. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Country Doctor," also "The Widow From Monte Carlo."

UNIVERSITY—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Top Hat." 3, 6:10, 9:30. Also "The Case of the Howling Dog." 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

MEMORIAL — "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also a technicolor cartoon, "The Goose That Laid the Golden Egg." Tomorrow: Preview at 10 p. m. of "Butter's Gold."

TREMONT—Nino Martini in "Here's to Romance." 9 a. m., 12:18, 3:35, 6:51, 10:07. Also Joan Bennett and George Raft in "She Couldn't Take It." 10:39 a. m., 1:57, 5:14, 8:30.

EXETER—Warner Baxter and Alice Faye in "King of Burlesque." 3:28, 8:15, 9:05. Also "Your Uncle Dudley," with Edward Everett Horton. 2:20, 5:10, 8.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Melody Lingers On." 2:05, 5, 8. Also "Professional Soldier," with Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

UPTOWN — "Lady Consents." 1:18, 4:15, 7:10, 10:10. Also "7 Keys to Baldpate." 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Tooneville Trolley," "Regular Kids," "Voice of Experience," "Shanghai Mickey," "Musical Memories," "Manhattan Monkey Business," with Charlie Chase, and latest newsreels.

MODERN—Mae West in "Klondike Annie." 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also first Boston showing of "It Had to Happen." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25. Also Symphonic film entitled: "Shostakovitch Symphony No. 1," recorded by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, directed by Leopold Stokowski, 12:45 daily.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Myrna Loy in "Wife Versus Secretary." Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10. Also "Follies of 1936" (latest Our Gang Comedy) and other shorts.

METROPOLITAN—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:15. Stage: Paul Lukas; also musical revue, "Spices of 1936."

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE —"Tristan und Isolde," with Kirsten Flagstad, Karin Branzell, Laurits Melchior and Friedrich Schorr. Artur Bodansky, conductor. 7:45.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. English High School, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

EAST BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor. Meridian Hall, Meridian Street. 8.

JORDAN HALL—Orchestral concert. 8:15.

Other Events

BOSTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Modernistic Gardens," by Fletcher Steele, 16 Somerset Street. 9.

Radio Programs
On Page 11

WEST ROXBURY WPA LECTURE — "Glimpsing Russia in Forty Days," by Florence Luscomb, with orchestral concert conducted by Richard Cosby. Fidelia Hall, 7 Rockland Street. 8.

FOGG ART MUSEUM — Fourth of the Charles Eliot Norton lectures on "The Renewal of Words," by Robert Frost, entitled: "Poetry as Prowess (Feat of Words)." Kirkland Street. 8.

LONGFELLOW SCHOOL—Federal Theatre of Cambridge in "The Importance of Being Earnest," by Oscar Wilde. Broadway. 8:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Course in Creative Writing. 40 Beacon Street. 7:45.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Round Table dinner meeting of the Young Voters' group. Talk on "Today in Government and Finances," by N. E. Peterson. 46 Beacon Street. 6:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Stereoscopic Light and High Speed of Motion Picture Photography," by R. Merwin Horn. Huntington Hall. 8.

BOSTON Y. W. C. A.—Office machines exhibit. Open to the public until 9. Tomorrow: 2:30 to 9.

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Italian Civic Theater in "La due Orfandelle" with entr'acte music conducted by Alfred Moore. Michelangelo School, Charter Street. 7:30.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—"Current Social Problems," with instrumental trio and movies. Wellington Street Hall. 1 Wellington Street. 8.

SOUTH COVE WPA LECTURE—"Local Employment in Private Industry," with instrumental trio and movies. Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Ship Models" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address on "How Women Can Best Co-operate in the Fight on Excessive Taxation," by Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, Inc. 11 a. m.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "Mother Goose Selections." David Ellis School, 300 Walnut Street. 2.

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All America Called Ready for Opera

Radio, movies and records have prepared public for interest in stage productions of Verdi and Wagner, Johnson says.

Opera for the masses is an American dream come true, at least as far as the public is concerned, according to Edward Johnson, who is just completing his first season as impresario of the Metropolitan Opera. The famous Pelléas who formerly sang to Miss Lucrezia Bori's Mélisande, reviewed yesterday the year's work from an impersonal viewpoint achievable only by one whose art means so much more to him than his personal career that he is willing to step out of the spotlight and become an executive.

Wagner, he reported happily, was no longer considered too profound for the layman. The critics had grumbled about the form of a tree in the new setting for the last act of "Walküre"? He had not read the Sunday papers yet. Yes, of course, the company was on review, but he didn't need to read the New York columns to find out what the high spots and what the weak places were in the performances. What really mattered, so very, very much, was that the public had become "aware." They understood Wagner and wanted it. The way the tickets sold for the special Wagner cycles they had had in New York demonstrated that. They accept German opera now as readily as they once accepted Gilbert and Sullivan.

Opera Now Familiar to All

The public, said Mr. Johnson, has progressed 50 times faster than the opera art itself, due to mechanical assistance—movies and radio and phonograph records—so that scarcely a youth of 20 exists who is not familiar with some part of grand opera.

"There is nothing much wrong with us," he added, "but the public expect so much more of us than we are yet equipped to give. With education within reach of the poorest, everybody uses his mind. Everybody begins to be critical."

He saw possibilities of a national opera movement arising out of the present opera "renaissance," but only provided the artists and their patrons assumed the right approach.

In Failure and in Success

Music must first be regarded as a great art and not merely as entertainment.

"Ah," he sighed, "there is a great difference between just singing a song and conveying to the audience the emotional quality the composer must have felt when he joined the words to the music.

"The artist must be profound. He must have courage in his failures, humility in his success.

"Art grows within, in the dark. Only thus can you sound the depths of music. Art is something you develop on the inside. And you cannot begin too soon. You can start to sing too soon, yes that is another thing. Often you find a beautiful voice in the possession of some one who is not an artist, whereas an inferior voice will sometimes achieve more because of the difficulties which have to be surmounted."

The Singing Teacher

Voices, said Mr. Johnson, are as good as they ever were, but what America lacks is the musical background and people to teach the young singers the singing tradition such as is passed along, in the Old World, from composer to artist, from artist to pupil.

Mr. Johnson realized, at the beginning of his career, that it was not enough to learn a language, that there was a mental as well as a lingual accent to be acquired, and he spent 10 years in Europe, learning not only Italian and French, but also the traditions behind the operas, the very thoughts of the composers as they transferred them to their manuscripts.

Money Question

He admits that a hypercritical minority can make a deal of trouble. Going back to the beginning of the opera year, "I could not," he said, "and did not, promise anything. I was honest when I said I was not planning to put on any new production, that I had 20 odd new singers, and would get some new rôles for the popular stars. But I had no money for new productions, no money to experiment with new operas. My attitude was one of frank Toryism. You can be radical when you know you have the means, but it is very reckless to make radical changes when you haven't. You see, although I'm more Irish than Scotch, I'm a bit canny. When we are scratching along from hand to mouth, ending the season usually in the red, it is hardly fair to expect that we are going to jeopardize an already delicate situation."

Regarding the Metropolitan

His great hope he expressed as the establishment of opera in every large city, with the Metropolitan in New York serving the 125,000,000 people of the United States, as London serves England; as Berlin, Germany; as Paris, France, and as Milan, Italy. Even without government subsidy, he pointed out, and in spite of the fact that it was as late as 1825 that the first Italian opera was produced in New York, the Metropolitan had become, within 25 years from that date, the leading opera house in the world.

Associates in Management

It was the artist, who felt his art so much bigger than himself, that spoke in him when he referred to his own withdrawal from the stage merely as "sensible," and described his attitude as that of one who only wished to pass back to the younger singers what he had learned. One thing that he is especially grateful for, he noted, is the esprit de corps in the present company.

Of Edward Ziegler, his assistant, who was for over 20 years with Mr. Gatti-Casazza, he said:

"It is on him that I lean most heavily, not only for his own qualities of resourcefulness and wisdom, but also for his vast experience, which has been of incalculable value to me . . . and there is Mr. Lewis, who has been in charge of the box office for 28 years. His first-hand knowledge of the public has been of tremendous help."

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Marooned School Finally Reopened

By the Associated Press

East Hampton, Conn., March 25

FORCED to remain home from Middletown High School since March 19, due to flood waters, East Hampton's students made the trip today on a special train provided by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Ordinarily, the 15-minute trip is made by bus, but the highways are still inundated.

WPA Relief Jobs May Reach Up To Total of 250,000

(Continued from Page 9)

officials and the Mayor to consider an agreement on the reconstruction situation.

The PWA offered through Washington authorities to help in the relief work by sending a corps of the nation's "best engineers" into the Hartford area with a view to hastening the work.

Senator Matthew A. Daly in answering Mayor Spellacy's charge said:

"There is no racket in this for us. We shall continue to do the work as we have done it in the past and at present."

Mayor Spellacy alleged that Hartford was being discriminated against, there being only 37½ per cent of labor available locally on the WPA emergency work.

Senator Daly said:

"There is no preferential list. We have the Federal employment list and use it. Don't worry about our doing our work."

The Mayor said it would be cheaper for Hartford to do its own reconstructing without the WPA "if that organization is to continue as in the past." He said the city had waited as much as six weeks for approval on projects and then never received it.

"All Hartford is of one mind," Mayor Spellacy said. "From the substantial people to the hod carriers it is the same. If the WPA is too busy to do the job locally for us we must take other measures."

The Bulkeley bridge between Hartford and East Hartford was opened to all traffic for the first time since Thursday.

State police ordered the bridge reopened after highway employees had worked all night to clear the East Hartford approach to the bridge of debris and muck.

George E. Hamilton, deputy state highway commissioner, said the bridge had been inspected and that no structural damage was found.

As traffic was resumed, national guard troops guarded stores on the boulevard, where the flood broke windows and doors.

Hopkins Asserts That $43,000,000 for Floods Not an Arbitrary Limit

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins today assured the Massachusetts House Democratic delegation that the $43,000,000 fund set aside by President Roosevelt for flood relief was not an arbitrary limit, and that as much more would be provided as becomes necessary.

Representative McCormack (D) of Massachusetts quoted Mr. Hopkins as saying, "We will keep putting in cash from time to time as conditions require and justify it."

Representative McCormack said Mr. Hopkins told the delegation that the WPA was prepared to put "any number of men to work" in the affected communities who had lost regular employment because of the flood. They would be employed on rehabilitation work.

Prepare Projects

The delegation was urged by Mr. Hopkins to have local officials in New England prepare and submit their projects at once to State WPA administrators. He promised to expedite action on them here as they arrived with local approval.

Present at the conference were Representatives McCormack, Healey, Higgins, Casey, Granfield, Connery and Russell, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Hurlihy, chairman of the Massachusetts Planning Board, and John P. Brennan, the Bay State's special representative in Washington.

Mr. Hopkins said the WPA would erect temporary bridges, and do similar work but stressed that the states themselves would be expected to co-operate.

Bond Issue Urged

In this connection, he was quoted by Representative McCormack as saying, "I think it is particularly important that the State (Massachusetts) make provision through a bond issue for those large projects, particularly the big bridges spanning your large rivers, so that we may concentrate on smaller bridges and other publicly-owned utilities."

Mr. Hopkins told Mrs. Hurlihy that WPA engineers already were in New England to co-operate with state authorities in the work of rehabilitation.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts also saw Mr. Hopkins today and obtained from the WPA chief assurance that workers could be employed in cleaning up debris on private property such as homes and stores wherever there appeared to be a menace to public health.

Use of CCC Workers

Senator Walsh also asked Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, to authorize use of CCC workers and trucks to remove debris and assist in repairing damage done in rural communities where WPA workers were not available.

Mr. Fechner said he would send instructions to that effect to Maj. Gen. Fox Connor, commanding the first corps area.

The committee, Senator Wallace H. White of Maine said, approved a resolution asking for reconsideration of unfavorable reports on flood control projects on four Maine rivers.

Senator Copeland (D) of New York, committee chairman, said the Maine projects would be submitted to further study and perhaps included in the bill, if the War Department approves them.

Report in Error

Senator White pointed out that the recent flood on the Saco, Androscoggin, Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers showed the army report made in 1930—that floods were improbable on those streams—to have been an error.

The Connecticut River project recommended by Mr. Pilsbury would provide dams on the upper tributaries. The project would follow the recommendation of a report submitted to Congress several weeks ago, before the flood.

Mr. Pilsbury recommended its inclusion among other propects the total cost of which he estimated at $305,000,000. He suggested that the $1,000,000 project provided for the Connecticut River in the flood control bill which passed the House last session be replaced by the larger program.

Resolutions calling for reviews of the War Department's reports on three main rivers were introduced in the House today by Representative Moran.

Springfield Is Seeking Speedy Release of Part Of State's $750,000 Fund

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 25 (AP)—The Mayor's emergency committee today contacted Springfield members of the Legislature to urge through them quick release of a part of the State's $750,000 flood relief fund for use here. The city is at present without funds for this purpose.

The State Legislative Committee that is touring the valley in an inspection of relief needs arrived here today. Yesterday was spent in areas farther north. The committee found that many millions of dollars will be required to repair or rebuild highways and bridges.

A major undertaking will be rebuilding of the Connecticut River bridge between Holyoke and South Hadley Falls. This is estimated to cost $1,600,000. The bridge was moved six inches on its piers. Palmer bridges and highways will call for $263,000. Franklin County work of this nature will cost $600,000.

The committee found that the tobacco and onion growing areas in the valley north of this city have been so damaged that they will be useless for many years. Onion growing in the territory in and around Sunderland is the chief occupation.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pickerill, said to be one of the most experienced of the national Red Cross disaster workers, has been named director of the Springfield area by Miss June Lonas, state rehabilitation director.

No extension of electric current into the business district here has yet been possible and little is likely before Friday, which fact is preventing reopening of the larger stores. Smaller ones are open. Street railway service on nearly normal basis was resumed today. Two of the dozen refugee centers were closed. The river stood at 17.7 feet today compared with a peak height of 28.6.

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What's Going On In the Arts

"Aïda"

FOR the second opera of Boston's brief season our visitors from New York offered "Aïda" in a brilliant performance. The cast included Louis D'Angelo as the King; Bruna Castagna, Amneris; Elisabeth Rethberg, Aïda; Giovanni Martinelli, Radames; Ezio Pinza, Ramfis; Carlo Morelli, Amonasro; Giordano Paltrinieri, the Messenger, and Thelma Votipka, the Priestess. The conductor was Ettore Panizza.

There are evidently several hundred people who continue to be interested in operatic pageantry, since the house was sold out for the performance last night. Not only was it sold out, but the audience was greatly pleased with the performance, as it had a right to be. The settings, with perhaps the exception of that for the final scene, were interesting and often beautiful, and although the costuming of the dancers in the first act was perhaps more historically correct than esthetic, the costumes of the principals were especially gorgeous.

Vocally, the entire cast was excellent. Mme. Rethberg scored a triumph with singing of superlative quality and Mme. Castagna rose to new heights in her big moments during Act IV. Had she introduced more stage business during scene one of Act II, and had there been less rigidity in the chorus, the scene would have given a greater illusion. Mr. Martinelli gave a rather conventional characterization of Radames, although he won acclaim for the brilliance of his top notes. Messrs. D'Angelo and Pinza lent dignity to their roles and Mr. Morelli was a convincing Amonasro.

The ballet presented dances singularly lacking in the graces. The timing was far from accurate in the ensembles, but the individual work of Miss Vane and Mr. Dollar was commendable, if hardly of Egyptian ancestry.

And one must really protest the placing of the stage band in such a prominent position. It not only played so vociferously that it overpowered singers and orchestra, but it also used scores—not entirely unheard-of but seemingly out of place in this era of operatic production.

G. M. S.

Boston Museum

THE corridors and galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts have regained their erstwhile calm and quiet. The visitor may now turn to subjects which are not so much heralded as the Van Goghs, but which can provide as much, and more, enjoyment. There is a temporary exhibition in the print department of "Twentieth-Century Still-Life." The pictures have been done in lithograph, photograph, stencil and etching by European and American artists.

The popularity of still-life has been subjected to sharp criticism in recent years. Objects such as household furnishings, flowers, vegetables, and pottery become the center of interest in the planning of a picture. Their shapes, the scheme in which they are brought into unified composition, the color, illumination—such are the factors which interest the onlooker. There is a descriptive, but no narrative element. The subjects in their nature prevent the artist from soaring to heights of feeling. To some of us the subjects seem episodic, secondary, not warranting complete contemplation. Such an attitude is harbored in a day when painters are booming socially conscious, when they feel they have a mission beyond the responsibility of painting pictures with technical adequacy.

The prints at the museum certainly reveal the art-for-art's-sake tendency which prevailed for more than a quarter of this century. The photographs seem the least bothersome to the onlooker who insists upon some higher purpose in a picture. The camera is undiscriminating, shedding equal dignity upon all classes and all subjects. For the photographer any trifle which catches the light in an engaging manner may result in a good print. Lithography is a close neighbor, for it, too, translates in terms of light and shadow. The lithographs at the museum reveal the artist—Wanda Gag, for example—altering normal shapes, distorting a bit in order to evade the photographic. Her black-and-white evinces atmosphere and the still-life objects assist, in their odd shapes and implied symbolism, in enhancing the fantastic feeling.

The stencils by the Italian surréaliste, Severini, are tidy, appealing constructions in which the objects represented are stylized somewhat, split into cubistic sections and assembled with a view to a solid, logically constructed design. Severini does not wander too far into the uncharted realms of abstraction, but he does benefit by the refreshing outlook offered by cubist invention. His colors are chosen tastefully, with classic restraint.

D. A.

New York Dance Notes

ANOTHER new American ballet company, the Philadelphia Ballet (formerly the Littlefield) has come to the fore, and will present Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé" at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, March 31. It will be accompanied by members of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Catherine Littlefield, who organized the company, is première danseuse and chief choregrapher. Her sister, Dorothie, having danced for a season with the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, has recently joined the company, as has Edward Caton, formerly of the Chicago Civic Opera Ballet. Alexis Dolinoff is first soloist among the men.

William Dollar's "Concerto" (to Chopin's F minor piano concerto) was presented for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House last Sunday evening, with Mr. Dollar dancing the solo role and Nicholas Kopeikine playing the piano part. It is reported that Balanchine did the choregraphy for the second movement and Mr. Dollar that of the other two.

The modern dance recital set for March 25 at the New School for Social Research had to be canceled. April 8 is the next date set for this series.

Agnes de Mille, returning from the west coast, is to appear in the Students Dance Recital series at Washington Irving High School, on April 4. Here is another gifted dancer who should be invited to Boston.

The only event on the horizon for next Sunday evening is Benjamin Zemach's recital at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street. Mr. Zemach has also recently returned from Hollywood.

The Bennington School of the Dance at Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., opens its third annual session on July 3, to continue through Aug. 15. Enrolment should be made early, as every season the roster is oversubscribed far ahead of time.

M. L.

R. I. Unions Demand Passage Of Anti-Injunction Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25—Declaring that under the present state laws workers involved in strikes have been restrained by judges "who signed injunctions in their nightshirts at home," union leaders told the Senate Labor Committee at a hearing yesterday that the anti-injunction act must become law "if labor trouble is to be averted here in the future."

Today representatives of the manufacturers' associations will appear before the same committee, headed by Senator Luigi DePasquale, to protest against the measure which has already passed the House.

It is this measure which Floor Leader James H. Kiernan said "would become law if his associates had to stop every piece of legislation."

McMahon Urges Enactment

Thomas F. McMahon, international president of the United Textile Workers of America and a resident of Rhode Island, told the committee: "We, the people of this liberty-loving State of Rhode Island, which is observing its 300th anniversary, know the abuses because of the lack of an anti-injunction law. We textile workers know that because of it the average wage for a mill worker is less than $14 a week for 40 hours."

He concluded by saying that "for years the State has refused to give the workers justice, and the thing we look to win in our strikes, the morale of the people, is broken by our courts who hand down injunctions without knowing both sides of the story."

Present Law Called Farce

Opening the hearing for the labor group, John H. Powers, chairman of the Rhode Island Textile Council and who claimed to "have had 11 injunctions at one time on his head," told the senators that "the present law is a farce."

"Workers have been restrained from picketing the first day on the picket line, and on one occasion an injunction was granted against a union by a Superior Court justice three days before a theater opened in Pawtucket.

"The workers have never had an opportunity to be heard and in every case where the employer has made an application for an injunction it has been granted. I know of cases where the injunction was granted by a judge in his night shirt in his home and not in any judicial chambers.

Hearing for All Sides

"This anti-injunction law would not work any hardship on industry; it would simply mean that no restraining order would be granted until both sides had an opportunity to be heard. It would give the worker his day in court."

Continuing, Mr. Powers said, "A law such as we advocate would prevent the hiring of known gunmen to act as deputy sheriffs. As a matter of fact it would prevent the sheriff from forcing the manufacturer to hire these legal gunmen at $15. The deputy sheriffs received $6 a day, and you all know where the other $9 went."

John A. Doherty, representing the American Federation of Labor, charged that these "legalized gunmen" were responsible for most of the disorder that has arisen in Rhode Island strikes.

"They have shot people, and we have found that they have shot strikers in the back. We want this to end and this law will end it," he said.

Other speakers were Herbert L. Slater and Fred A. Newcomb of the Motion Picture Operators and Theatrical Stage Hands, whose unions are now involved in labor trouble, and Cornelius J. Mulcahey of the Building Trades Council.

At the hearing today Thomas A. Barry, representing the Rhode Island Textile Association and the Metal Trades Association, will oppose the act.

More Annuals Urged For Flower Gardens

AMHERST, Mass., March 25 (AP)—The flower garden should be an "outdoor living room," Arnold M. Davis, extension horticulturist at Massachusetts State College, says.

To achieve this he suggests greater use of annuals in the home flower bed. Annuals are easy to cultivate, he points out. They have great variety of color and bloom throughout the garden season.

Mr. Davis suggests annuals can be used "in landscape effects," for filling open spaces in the perennial garden and to "furnish color late in the summer when few perennials are in bloom."

If the gardener wants real satisfaction, he says, "annuals should be grouped so as to present an interesting and orderly picture in the development of the home grounds, rather than an out-of-place 'flower bed' that blends with nothing."

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Educators Branded Communists For Opposing Teachers' Oath; Legion Leads in Bitter Tirade

Leading educators of the nation were called Communists and liars in a series of tirades unleashed by more than 20 opponents of the repeal of the Massachusetts Teachers' Oath Law, who appeared before the Joint Legislative Committee on Education yesterday to present their arguments at its final hearing on this violently controversial subject.

Members of patriotic organizations were heard with a courtesy which was in sharp contrast to the committee's badgering of college professors and presidents, who appeared last week to favor repeal of the law.

The hearing was also generally free from the prolonged cheers and boos which have completely drowned out testimony and questions at other sessions, although there was occasional hissing and applause.

Communist Label

Chief impression carried away from the hearing was that in their zeal to protect the law, American legionnaires and others would brand with the label of Communism any argument to which they are opposed.

Leading opponent of repeal and one whose prepared speech was more restrained than most of the other comments, was stocky, sandy-haired Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester, who proudly claims the fatherhood of the measure. Said Mr. Dorgan:

"When you take an oath of allegiance you are protecting all the fundamental rights of the Constitution. The teachers' oath is statutory legislation which cannot interfere with fundamental rights."

Academic Freedom

Turning his attention to academic freedom, Representative Dorgan said, "You know that men and women in the colleges are teaching communism in the name of free speech. . . . If that is academic freedom, I will oppose it."

A declaration by Mr. Dorgan that "some people would like to substitute the phrase, 'We, the professors,' for 'We, the people,'" brought prolonged applause from the American Legion and patriotic society contingent, who occupied the floor of the auditorium. Teachers and educators were seated in the balcony.

Attack on Mather

Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, well known Harvard geologist, was characterized by Representative Dorgan as "the man on the flying trapeze," who first of all refused to take the oath, "but when he found it meant his bread and butter—he took it."

Mr. Dorgan declared that with the exception of Professor Mather, he had great respect for the educators, even though he opposed them. He added that he carried on a correspon. ence with Prof. Arthur Lane who resigned from Tufts rather than take the oath.

The chief opponent of repeal climaxed his argument by declaring:

"Any person that refuses to take an oath to the greatest Constitution in the world—they ought to be ashamed of themselves."

Parkman Questions Defenders

The only blot on the antirepealists' horizon yesterday was the presence of Senator Henry Parkman, a member of the Education Committee, who persisted in asking veteran group leaders and others the same sort of sarcastic questions which had been heaped upon college presidents and professors last week by other members of the committee. Climax of the hearing came when Senator Parkman declared that he was a member of the American Legion and that he was opposed to the Teachers' Oath.

James Rose, former American Legion department commander, was on the stand at the time. He had become somewhat annoyed by Senator Parkman's attitude.

"When you say, 'we,' do you mean the Legion?" Senator Parkman asked Mr. Rose.

"I mean all the veterans," said Mr. Rose.

"I belong to the legion and I am opposed to the law," countered the senator.

"Conscientious Objector"

"Then you are a conscientious objector within the legion," snapped Mr. Rose, "and you have an adequate remedy in resignation."

There was a further curt interchange during the course of which the former legion commander declared that he believed in "kicking out" all those in the legion who did not believe in its policies.

Senator Parkman also aimed a few barbed darts at Maurice J. Splaine, vice-chairman of the legion state legislative committee, who acted as a master of ceremonies for the veterans' group. In summing up their position, Mr. Splaine shouted, "We want no academic freedom that would tear down that Constitution or sully that flag.'"

"Benefits of Oath"

Asked by Senator Parkman to name a single benefit of the oath, he said:

"I don't know of anyone it has kept off the rolls and it has satisfied the people that their schools are American institutions. You know as well as I do that these long-haired men and short-haired women are a menace to the country."

"But the oath hasn't made any long hairs shorter or any short hairs longer," interrupted the Senator.

In a plaintive voice, Mr. Splaine said:

"Are you serious, Mr. Senator, or are you trying to have some fun with me. You have been disagreeable all day. I notice that you didn't ask the Harvard professors any questions."

Mr. Splaine was assured that Senator Parkman was only asking for information, which was fully justified.

Class Legislation Denied

John H. Walsh, state commander of the Legion, devoted his time on the stand in an attempt to refute the four chief arguments made against the oath.

He declared that it was not class legislation but that since other public officers took an oath, there was no reason why teachers should not do the same.

He did admit that the oath law might not prevent unscrupulous teachers from swearing allegiance and then continue their subversive teachings. But he asked whether any persons would advocate the repeal of laws against burglary and murder because these two crimes are still committed.

Is It Un-American?

Mr. Walsh argued that the law was no more un-American because of its compulsory nature than were regulations requiring "teachers to train for their work, or children to attend school, or parents to send their children to school."

Finally, the state commander denied that the oath forbids the teaching of truth unless this places truth as something beyond the state and national constitutions, in which case, he added, "These documents should be completely surrendered."

The Reverend Royal Hayes, past national chaplain of the Yankee Division, who said he had been investigating Communistic conditions in New York, and whose voice shook with emotion, asked his listeners: "Why is it that educators refuse to take the oath?

Attack Is Cheered

"They refuse to stand for this law," he charged, "because they use their professorships as a smoke screen to hide their malicious Communism." After loud cheering from the patriotic contingent had ceased, he continued: "I speak as a private investigator who has lived among Communists. We are at war. Let us face the fact. We cannot exist half Communist and half democratic."

Another speaker was Howard A. Chase, who represented himself as a former Communist. At that time, he went under the name of Joseph Riley. He filed a copy of the magazine, Red Front, with the committee and produced a letter to show that he had forsaken communistic activities. Mr. Chase declared that James H. Sheldon of Boston University, who has been a chief organizer of the teachers' opposition to the oath measure, was a Communist.

Ex-Communist Speaks

The former Red was disclaimed by Representative Dorgan, who declared, "We, the opponents of this bill (the bill to repeal the oath) are not responsible for Chase, who plays both ends and the middle."

Dr. Frederick J. Gillis, assistant superintendent of the Boston schools, who declared that he spoke "as a citizen, a father and a former professor," compared the growth of Communism to the spreading of a small fire into a major conflagration. Declaring that he has never had a complaint from any Boston school teacher regarding the oath, Dr. Gillis added that Communism could be explained in the schools without being advocated.

One of the most bitter attacks of the afternoon was made by John Sanjean, representing the Armenian Democratic Club of Massachusetts, who said:

Superiority Complex

"Our learned educators are not capable of telling the truth . . . The truth is, gentlemen, that they have been suffering from a superiority complex for years. Why, they create society. Society must obey their commands. They will do as they please. They will teach our youth Communism or any other doctrine which may undermine our institutions. You have no right to interfere, gentlemen. Pity these poor educators. They are the victims of perverted minds."

Prof. Hiram Archer of Suffolk Law School was one of the last speakers.

"We are simple-minded folk over at Suffolk. We took the oath as an honor and a privilege," he said.

Other Speakers

Other speakers included:

Louis Aaronson, who said he was a disabled war veteran, and who claimed to be the originator of the teachers' oath idea four or five years ago.

Frederick H. Bishop, past state commander of the G. A. R., who supported the oath measure.

The Rev. Edward R. Goodwin, a Baptist missionary and a father of five children, who declared that he would rather be the grandson of a poor Irish immigrant than the grandson of "a famous college professor who felt insulted when asked to take an oath of allegiance."

Auxiliary Presents Views

Mrs. Elizabeth Giblin, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Legion, who stated that teachers should cooperate in helping stamp out Communism.

Ross Cummins, past president of the Sons of the American Revolution, who urged that repeal be postponed until it is discovered how the law is going to work out.

Mrs. Archibald C. Gordon, representing the state branch of the American Coalition; Mrs. John J. Hickey, a mother from Belmont; Mrs. Joseph Diegan, Capt. Frank Boyle and Mrs. Joseph Ford.

Oriental Atmosphere Still Pervades Chinatown

Color and charm of homeland recaptured as Boston Chinese present a native song and dance recital under sponsorship of WPA—Neighborhood activities stressed in adult recreation work.

Three Little Chinese Lotus Blossoms

Winnie Eng, Mable Bing You and Winnie Wong, Three of the Young Chinese Dancers Who Performed at the Recent Chinese Song-and-Dance Recital

Despite the bustle of present-day Occidental life, Boston's Chinese population retains much of the beauty of old China.

Soothing songs and dances which have permeated Chinese life for thousands of years, gorgeously brocaded and embroidered costumes of rustling silk, the perfume of rare incense, and the wholesome beauty of the dancers; all these contributed to transport to the land of their fathers the spectators who witnessed the "Chinese Song and Dance Recital" at Denison House, a recent feature staged by the South Cove Chinese Choral Group.

This event took on a really augmented aspect, for neighborhood organizations joined to make Tyler Street feel, seem and look like a bit of the Orient. Within the narrow confines of the district all things fell into a harmonious arrangement woven as delicately as the pattern of a Chinese screen. Windows were dimly lighted by the soft glow of flickering lanterns; there was a touch of incense in the air—the Branch Library brought forward its best examples of Chinese art, and the combined picture was like a faint echo of old China.

Sponsored by WPA

Reason for this activity traces to the government-sponsored idea that in these troublous days, arts and crafts, music and drama, can help sustain morale. The Adult Recreation Project of the Works Progress Administration is subdivided into community units whose duty it is to arrange entertainment for their section based on its obvious needs.

The program put on in connection with Denison House and the Tyler Street Y. M. C. A. gave real vent to their talents. Chinese of all ages and accomplishments participated in the event. Vocal and instrumental solos were given. A Chinese youth played two numbers on a flute. Little Virginia Joyce danced two solos, thereby lending an Occidental touch to the occasion. Prof. Kuang T. Mei, Harvard University professor, spoke on "China's Contribution to Civilization."

An instance of the spirit with which Boston's Sino-American population entered into the festivity of the event is illustrated by the unselfish gesture of Miss Ruth Yee, one of the dancers and song-soloists. This talented young lady, who is at present employed in New York City, hired a girl to do her work for the day and paid all her own expenses for the trip to and from Boston in order that she might contribute her part to the success of the program.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1430kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	NBC Concert Hour: orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:15	Kay Fayre, songs	Tom Mix's Straight Shooters	Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Song Shop": organist	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch		Dick Tracy: detective drama	Hits and Encores: music; talks
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15	Mr. and Mrs. Magoogie: skit	"Terry and Ted": sketch	Washington Back Stage	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs	"Checkerboard": music	Talk, Governor Curley	Reports; "Vanished Voices":
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Three Scamps," vocalists	Songs; organ; sketch	sketch and orchestra
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	Yankee News Service
7:15	"Captain Tim's Adventures"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	"Night Life in Paris"	Jack Fisher's Orch.; soloist
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Studio chorus recital	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45	Talk, Leverett Saltonstall	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, news comment	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
8:00	Choir recital	"One Man's Family": drama,	Cavalcade of America: dra-	Master of Mystery, local dra-
8:15	Choir recital	from San Francisco	matic sketch; orchestra	matic sketch
8:30	Frank Simon's Con. Band;	Serenade: Wayne King and his	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Hugo Mariani's Cosmopolitans:
8:45	Bennett Chapple, narrator	orchestra; soloist	Milton Watson; Renard's Or.	Corinna Mura, soloist
9:00	Pat Binford, master of cere-	Town Hall Tonight: Fred	Rosa Ponselle, soprano;	Annual Highway Safety Drive:
9:15	monies; variety program	Allen, Portland Hoffa; Art	mixed chorus; orchestra	speakers; sketches; music
9:30	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing":	Players; quartet; amateurs;	Ray Noble and his orchestra;	Nick Lucas's Orchestra
9:45	dramatic sketch; orchestra	Van Steeden's Orchestra	Connie Boswell, soloist	Yankee News Service
10:00	John Charles Thomas, bari-	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sin-	'Gang Busters'; G-men drama	"Husbands and Wives": dra-
10:15	tone; chorus; orchestra	atra's Orchestra; soloists	with Phillips Lord	matic sketch
10:30	Karl Rhode's Orchestra	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sin-	News dramatizations	Special sport program from
10:45	Karl Rhode's Orchestra	atra's Orchestra; soloists	Spotlight Revue	Boston Arena
11:00	Reports; news; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports Review: Musical Turns	Dan Murphy's Orchestra	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:30	Enoch Light and his dance	Joe Reichman and his dance	De Marco's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:45	orchestra	orchestra	De Marco's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, 'Hymns of All Churches."

9:00 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Morning Matinee: Vivienne Segal; Elizabeth Hawes, designer; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School Symphony Orchestra.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: Ibsen's "John Gabriel Bjorkman."

5:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lewis Gannett, "Books."

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks"; Rep. Ralph O. Brewster, Maine.

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Share Croppers and the Roosevelt Administration, Norman Thomas.

8:00 WAAB, "Maya Art and Architecture," Alfred M. Tozzer, Harvard University.

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Air Show, starring Alexander Gray; Charles Hanson Towne; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Antonio Modarelli, conductor; Pescha Kagan, pianist.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Frank Fay; sketch; soloists; comedy; orchestra.

8:15 WMEX (WMCA — Intercity), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.

8:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Jack Hylton's Orchestra.

8:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Phillip James, conductor.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.

9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the Traveler."

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "America's Town Meeting": "How Can We Solve the Crime Problem?" Gen. John F. O'Ryan; Sanford Bates; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild; Tom Lee Brown; questions.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Dr. Charles M. Courboin, organist.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; Jean Hersholt.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Music Magic": soloists; narrator; Henry Kogen and his orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Behind the Microphones

John Charles Thomas, WBZ, 10 p. m., tonight will pay a personal tribute to Oley Speaks, American ballad composer, by singing a complete program of his songs. Mr. Speaks, himself a baritone soloist, will be on hand to acknowledge the tribute.

Mr. Speaks's most popular song without question, is "On the Road to Mandalay." Runner-up to this is "Sylvia." These selections, along with "Morning," "My Homeland," "When the Boys Come Home" and others, will be featured by Mr. Thomas with the orchestra.

Rosa Ponselle to sing "Habanera" tonight

Rosa Ponselle, whom Boston opera patrons will have a chance to hear in "Carmen" at the end of the week, will do the "Habanera" from that opera tonight, WNAC, 9 p. m. Miss Ponselle, it may be remembered, broke a tradition when, as a soprano, she re-created the Carmen role, which is one of the few contralto leading parts in opera.

Other songs by Miss Ponselle will be Sandoval's "Ave Maria," Farley's "The Night Wind," Charles's "When I Have Sung My Songs." The orchestra and chorus will do a special setting of "A Melody from the Sky" from the film "Trail of the Lonesome Pine."

Frequency Test On Fred Allen's Hour

Listeners to Fred Allen's "Town Hall Tonight" period, WEEI, 9 p. m., will have a good opportunity to make a frequency test of their radio sets when Mr. Allen presents an odd amateur act consisting of a piccolo and tuba duet. The "tweet" and the "oompah" are managed by a pair of amateurs from New Jersey.

Spring pervades the old Town Hall tonight and it will be properly honored by Fred and Portland and the Mighty Allen Art Players.

Mr. Allen recently confessed that the postman not only knocks twice but scores of times on his door dropping hundreds of contributions from listeners. There seems to be a fear that Mr. Allen might one day run out of jokes, so hundreds of clippings pour in upon him daily. Mr. Allen, who writes all his own scripts, hasn't time to read them, so they are all sent back to their donors.

The missives enclose stories of weddings, college riots, feature stories of local characters, editorials and news flashes. Bright sayings of children also come in heavily from would-be helpers.

"Cavalcade of America" Sketches Continue

The "Cavalcade of America" series of pioneering sketches continues tonight, WNAC, 8 o'clock, with the story of the methods of early settlers in the Middle West in subduing the wilderness and make it literally fruitful.

The first episode will tell of the story of "Johnny Appleseed," or John Chapman, a resident of pioneer Pittsburgh, whose affection for the apple trees of his former New England home prompted him to wander all through Ohio planting apple trees. The second sketch will tell of the problems of conservations and restoration of the United States timber resources. A story of a forest fire will emphasize the work done by the government timber patrol in protecting our forest reserves.

Dress Designer Joins Vivienne Segal on Air

"Morning Matinee," that most ambitious network program sponsored by Jordan Marsh, tomorrow, WNAC, 9 a. m., continues on the level set by the first program in presenting Elizabeth Hawes, well-known American clothes designer with Vivienne Segal, musical comedy singer, and Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

Other Programs On Air Tomorrow

On the larger network programs Thursday evening the following programs are worth catching . . . talk, "Share Croppers and the Roosevelt Administration," Norman Thomas, Socialist, who has led the fight against this form of exploitation, WBZ, 7:15 p. m. . . . Vallee Variety Hour, WEEI, 8 p. m., with Brian Aherne, Dorothy Thompson, Frank Fay and Eddie Green. . . . "Maya Art and Architecture," by Prof. Alfred M. Tozzer, Peabody Museum curator, Harvard, WAAB, 8 p. m. . . . Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, with Pescha Kagan, pianist, WJZ, 8 p. m. . . . Little Symphony Orchestra, with Elena Arnold, soprano, WAAB, 8:30 p. m. . . . discussion, "How Can We Solve the Crime Problem?" in "America's Town Meeting," WBZ, 9:30 p. m., with Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Sanford Bates, Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild and Tom Lee Brown. . . . Jean Hersholt, who plays the film role of Dr. Dafoe in the Dionne quintuplets' film, "The Country Doctor," in Music Hall, WEEI, 10 p. m., with Bing Crosby, Bob Burns and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

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Housing Manager School Plans For First Graduation

Recent news items have announced the approaching graduation of the first class of students of the recently inaugurated school for housing managers in Boston. This is a novel idea in the United States, but would evoke no surprise in England, where the training of housing managers has become an accepted part of their housing program.

As stated in "A Housing Program for the United States," as issued by the National Association of Housing Officials,"

"When slum clearance and low-cost housing are carried out with government aid, those concerned are faced with a responsibility different from that of the private landlord, because they must fulfill the social intentions of the legislation. Where the administration of public housing has not been related sufficiently to social needs, the results have been serious. Insufficient attention has been paid to the placing of tenants in dwellings suited to their needs, and often little attempt has been made to insure that the benefits of the housing subsidies are enjoyed only by those who really need them. The business aspect of public housing cannot, however, be overlooked; it is useless through sympathy with their need to put people into houses at rents far beyond their capacity to pay; therefore efficient business management is not less essential in public housing than in private enterprise."

European Plan

According to this program, European countries have found that better results are obtained if rents are collected at the home instead of being brought to an office. The regular contact with the tenant so gained is valuable from every point of view. It secures a larger rental return, it provides a natural means of personal contact with the tenants, and particularly with the housewives so that necessary supervisory work can be done easily and without creating an atmosphere of inspection. It also enables a closer contact to be maintained with the tenants' personal difficulties and problems so that the housing staff can deal with these before they become acute.

It would seem clear, say the promotors, that this method will enable the manager to gain the co-operation and confidence of the tenants and thus prevent the accumulation of grievances to such a pitch that organized opposition might result.

New Profession

"Housing management of this kind," the Program states, "is a new profession which calls for the performance of business and technical duties in a thoroughly efficient way, yet at the same time the manager must be socially minded and thoroughly conversant with the needs and responsibilities of public administration. In England and in some other countries, it is found that management of low-cost housing is work which can be done with great success by women of the right education and training."

A number of women among the students in the School for Housing Managers. In England these women housing managers are developing, to suit the needs of post-war conditions, the technique of management which was originally evolved by Miss Octavia Hill 70 years ago, when she took over slum tenements, refitting them and putting them in charge of women managers with significant success. What she did then is now accepted nationally as the proper procedure in the administration of low rental housing properties.

Mt. Holyoke Trustee Named

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 25 (AP)—The election of Phillip I. Warren of Newton, to the board of trustees at Mount Holyoke College was announced today by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of the college. The first vice-president of Stone, Webster & Blodgett, investment bankers, Mr. Warren is a Harvard graduate.

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Gorgeous Gardens, Fragrant Flowers and Stunning Plants Among Many Exhibits
Entire MECHANICS BLDG. ALL THIS WEEK
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Admission One Dollar
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Hockey Playoff Upsets—Cronin Retains Confidence—Springfield Eliminates Cubs

Smart Hockey Earns Bruins Safe Margin

National Hockey League Playoffs

First Place Teams

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	1	0	1	0	2
Montreal	0	1	0	1	0

Result March 24

Detroit 1, Montreal 0 (Six overtime periods).

Second Place Teams

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	1	0	3	0	2
Toronto	0	1	0	3	0

Result March 24

Boston 3, Toronto 0.

Third Place Teams

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
N. Y. Americans	1	0	3	0	2
Chicago	0	1	0	3	0

Result March 24

New York Americans 3, Chicago 0.

First-place teams playing three out of five game series. Other teams playing two games total goals to count.

It is a cardinal rule to avoid penalties in hockey. It is even more important to shun infractions in a two-game, total-goal series. No better illustration of this need be sought than last night's game at the Boston Garden, when the Bruins whipped the Toronto Maple Leafs, 3 to 0, in the first game between the second-place teams, two of the goals coming with Toronto players in the penalty box.

The inimitable King Clancy became slightly over-vigorous in covering Boston's Peggy O'Neil and was waved off. While in durance he helplessly viewed the same O'Neil take a pass from Shore at 2m. 40s., and lift the puck over the prostrate body of George Hainsworth for the first goal of the evening. Then Pep Kelly and Buzz Boll were in durance together for violations against the same O'Neil and sadly watched the Bruins maneuver the short-handed Leafs with Clapper, Cowley, and Siebert exchanging passes to feed Shore for the second goal at 13m. 28s.

Duguid Scores

The final goal scored by Lorne Duguid at 8m. 58s. in the third period was more fortunate than clever. The big third-string left winger scooped the puck in Boston territory for a break down ice and swept across the Leaf defense to fire weakly from a bad angle. The puck hit the far post and trickled in.

According to statistics Toronto completely outplayed the Bruins with Hainsworth having a total of only 12 shots throughout the game to handle, three of them getting by. Tiny Thompson had a total of 35 shots to handle, and despite injury, he thwarted all attempts. Only on one occasion, however, did the visitors have him at their mercy. In the second period Harvey Jackson ripped an angle shot that Thompson blocked and fell in so doing. He was unable to arise for a rebound. No Leaf reached the loose puck in time though and the great goalie slowly pulled himself erect by aid of the goal post.

Smart hockey displayed by the local club provided the three-goal margin for the second game. The vital points defensively, saw Red Beattie blanket big Charlie Conacher at all times; Peggy O'Neil chase Harvey Jackson all over the rink, and Alex Motter keep the other high scorer, Bill Thoms, from getting close to a goal.

Game Heroes

Eddie Shore, Thompson, Bill Cowley and O'Neil were the game heroes. The veteran Shore in particular was superb. Unlike Cowley and O'Neil he is not new enough in hockey to still feel the fire and dash of youth in playoff games. He is what is termed a "money" player, utilizing his speed, strength and experience to perfection when the going is most difficult. Cowley and O'Neil really "lifted" the Bruins to their surprising heights.

For action and accomplishments, the finger points at the diminutive O'Neil Born at Semans, Saskatchewan, near Last Mountain, where territory is sparsely settled, the 150-pound "buzz-saw" thrilled more people (some 15,000) in the Garden last night than reside in the town where he was born. He not only scored the first goal of the night, but he caused the penalties to the Leafs that made possible two goals. Cowley played a grand game defensively and had the Toronto defense skating in circles to cover him.

Toronto never looked in the running after the first period. The Leafs did not play like the team of old and seemed unable to do anything right except pepper Thompson with outside shots. In all there were eight penalties, four each.

First Trip for Amherst Netmen

AMHERST, Mass. March 25 (AP)—A southern trip for the Amherst College tennis team was announced yesterday, the first ever undertaken by the Lord Jeff netmen. The squad will leave here Friday and engage in contests with North Carolina, North Carolina State, Duke, Virginia and Johns Hopkins. The Amherst baseball squad has resumed practice after a layoff due to the flood.

'Buzz-Saw' Who 'Cut' Leafs Down

By a Staff Photographer

James H. "Peggy" O'Neil

Diminutive Right Winger of Bruins, Who Created Furor in Ranks of Toronto Maple Leafs at Boston Garden Last Night by Scoring First Goal of Playoff Game and Generally Raising Havoc With Toronto Attackers Throughout

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Charlie Gelbert and Ernie Orsatti mentioned in trade talk between Braves and Cardinals.

Three Years Ago

Walter Hagen won $2500 Charleston open golf tournament with 282.

Five Years Ago

Crescent A. C. won A. A. U. Hockey championship, defeating Atlantic City, 4 to 2.

Detroit Olympics Win First in Playoff, 4 to 2

International Hockey League Playoff

(First-Place Teams)

	Won	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	1	0	4	2	2
Syracuse	0	1	2	4	0

(Three out of five games.)

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The Detroit Olympics today held the advantage in the battle for the International Hockey League championship.

In the first encounter of a three-out-of-five game series for the title, the O's last night downed the high-scoring Syracuse Stars 4-2 in Detroit. For two periods it was an even fray but in the third, Burr Williams and Art Giroux, fed passes by Wilf Starr, rammed home the tallies that settled the issue.

Detroit took the lead after 12m. 13s. of the first period when Starr batted in a rebound, but Eddie Convey of the the Stars brought his team even after taking a pass from Jack Markle less than a minute before the period ended. The Stars went into the lead in the second period when Eddie Burke took a pass from Norvie Fitzgerald and whipped it into the net, but Detroit drew even again when Johnny Gallagher took a pass from Starr to score, Starr figuring in every tally his team made.

The Bisons and the Falcons, the second-place winners in their respective divisions, clash on Thursday in Cleveland in the first of their playoff games, while the Bulldogs and the Tecumsehs meet in their first playoff encounter on Friday at Windsor.

Colby Baseball Dates

WATERVILLE, Maine, March 25 (AP)—Fourteen games, the first April 20 against University of Maine, comprise the Colby College baseball schedule this season. Only three games will be played out of the State. The schedule: April 20, University of Maine at Colby; 25, at Colby; 30, Bates at Colby. May 4, Trinity College at Hartford, Conn.; 5, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 6, Williams at Williamstown, Mass.; 10, Bowdoin at Brunswick; 13, University of Maine at Orono; 16, Bates at Lewiston; 19, Bowdoin at Brunswick; 23, University of Maine at Waterville; 25, Bowdoin at Waterville; 27, Bates at Waterville; 30, University of Maine at Orono.

Canadian-American Hockey League

(Final Standing)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	27	3	18	151	106	57
*Providence	21	6	20	109	130	48
Springfield	21	5	22	131	129	47
*Boston	20	4	23	131	131	44
New Haven	19	4	25	122	148	42

*One game between Providence and Boston thrown out.

Result March 24

Springfield 7, Philadelphia 5.

Green Golfers to Tour

HANOVER, N. H., March 25 (AP)—The Dartmouth College golf team prepared today for spring vacation matches with three universities and the United States Naval Academy. The Dartmouth athletic council approved the schedule, which begins April 1 with University of North Carolina, followed by matches at Duke University, the University of Virginia and the Naval Academy

Dartmouth Elects

HANOVER, N. H., March 25 (AP)—The Dartmouth athletic council announced last night the election of Harold C. Parachini of New York City as captain of Dartmouth's 1937 varsity basketball team. Parachini was an outstanding guard this season.

Sporting Around The Hub

What Next in Hockey?

IS THERE no limit to overtime in hockey? In 1933 the Bruins and Toronto skated deeply grooved ruts in Toronto ice 164m. 46s. for what was then expected to be the world record for all time. Last night the Detroit Red Wings and Montreal Maroons cut initials on the Montreal Forum ice 176m. 30s.—116m. 30s. of overtime before a youngster named Modere Bruneteau ended the marathon by beating Lorne Chabot, Montreal goalie.

The most interesting item is that Chabot has taken part in both of these history-making contests. He tended the net for the victorious Toronto team against Boston in the first epic. A present team mate, Bob Gracie, also played for the Leafs at that time. This occasion he played a heavy role in the marathon, but on the losing side.

In future playoff games where the winning of the contest and not goals count, it might be well for the fans to bring picnic lunches and pillows. When a game starts at 8:30 p. m. and finishes around 2:30 a. m. pillows keep trousers from a glistening shine and lunches thwart suspension.

Genial "Jawn" Adams, who has created the impression of being the most concerned manager in the circuit regarding the welfare of his players, must have dropped 15 pounds during the course of the evening and early morning "concerning." How Tommy Gorman, Maroon mentor, who seldom sits still long enough to count 10, ever stood the ordeal is something to ponder over.

The other N. H. L. playoff last night saw the New York Americans completely surprise and overwhelm the Chicago Black Hawks to establish a 3 to 0 lead for the second and final game in Chicago. The Hawks have been fading toward the late stages of the regular campaign, but that was thought to be more a relaxed condition. It looks now like Americans and Bruins will open festivities in the second series, two out of three games, at the Boston Garden, Sunday night, with Toronto and Chicago looking toward next year for consolation.

Here and There

The Harvard baseball team, which leaves on the spring vacation trip next Tuesday, has been cut to 17 players . . . The Crimson will meet Fordham, Dickinson, Pennsylvania and Temple on successive days . . . Head Coach Tuss McLaughry of the Brown football team, will have Denny E. Myers, former line coach at Yale and West Virginia, and Malcolm C. Ball, Brown '34, as first-team assistants next fall . . . Sonja Henie is reported to have received $12,000 for her New York appearance; will get $6000 following Saturday night's exhibition in the Boston Garden and $40,000 for movie shorts on figure skating . . . The Norwegian skating star will get around $12,000 in Chicago and some $25,000 for a six weeks' vaudeville tour . . . All of which is a lot of money for her years of practice and sacrifice . . . Bud Fitts, star diver on the Harvard team, will return to competition in time for the national intercollegiates at New Haven Friday and Saturday.

Dartmouth Elects Barrett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 25—Lester F. Barrett of Arlington was elected captain of the Dartmouth varsity hockey team for 1937 at a meeting held by the lettermen. He prepared for Dartmouth at Arlington High School and Worcester Academy, and was an outstanding hockey player at both schools.

Name Stanford's New Field

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Stanford's new $25,000 track and field, to be used for practice and minor meets, has been named Angell Field in honor of Dr. Frank Angell, veteran faculty champion of Stanford athletics

College Baseball Results

Springfield 15, Elon 11.
Ohio State 2, Wash. & Lee 0.

Three Managers Certain They Will Win A. L. Pennant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 25—The characters of this scene are Mickey Cochrane, manager of the world champion Detroit Tigers; Joe McCarthy, pilot of the New York Yankees, and Joe Cronin, shortstop and leader of Tom Yawkey's Boston Red Sox. The scene was in the lobby of a well-known Florida hotel.

Baseball Scribe—Now that you boys are all together, what do you think of the 1936 American League pennant race?

Cochrane — We'll win without much trouble.

McCarthy—I believe we'll win, but not without a tough battle.

Cronin—We can't miss winning.

Scribe—Why are you all confident of victory? There must be reasons.

Cochrane—The Tigers won the pennant and world championship in 1936 without Al Simmons. We will be several games stronger this year with the added punch he brings.

McCarthy—The Yankees finished second last year, only three and one half games behind the Tigers, and yet our star pitcher, Vernon Gomez, won only 12 games. He is sure to have a better season in 1936.

Cronin—The 1935 Red Sox were a big disappointment to Boston simply because they lacked pitching strength. With Johnny Marcum on the staff this year, I can't see how we can fail to win. Marcum won 17 games for the last-place Athletics in '35. He surely can pitch 20 victories for the Red Sox.

Scribe—Perhaps this question is somewhat embarrassing, but which clubs do you figure will give you the most competition?

Cochrane—The Yankees.

McCarthy—The Tigers.

Cronin—The Tigers.

Scribe—How do you arrive at these conclusions?

Cochrane—Well, I have been in the American League for 10 years. During that time the Yankees have won four pennants, finished second five times and slipped into third place only once. Any team capable of such a remarkable record is hard to discount.

McCarthy—I'm a student of the old school and believe that the strongest opposition will always come from the defending champion in any line of sport. The Red Sox will be tough, but not tough enough, if you will excuse me, Mr. Cronin.

Cronin—I'll forgive you, Joe, and also agree with you in regard to the Tigers.

Scribe—What developments during your training season lead you to believe that you will win the 1936 pennant?

Cochrane—The aggressive play of the Tigers and their confidence, plus the addition of Simmons and the improved play of several young infielders.

McCarthy—A young fellow named Joe DiMaggio. Joe has been hitting the ball hard and unquestionably will live up to all the publicity that preceded him here from the Pacific Coast League. Also, Lou Gehrig, who got away to a slow start in 1935, is ready to go in great shape.

Cronin—Better balance in every department. More hitting, better pitching and smarter fielding lead me to the opinion that the Red Sox are going to win.

Scribe—Thank you, gentlemen.

Cochrane—So long fellows. Good luck to both of you.

McCarthy—Thanks Mike. Wish you and Joe the same.

Cronin—Good-by. Lots of base hits.

E. R.

Home Run by Rick Ferrell

BRADENTON, Fla., March 25 (AP)—The Boston Red Sox scored five runs in a big fifth inning featured by Rick Ferrell's home run with two on base to defeat the St. Louis Cardinals in an exhibition baseball game yesterday, 5 to 3. Wes Ferrell and Walberg hurled for the Sox.

Red Sox Showing in South Is Nothing to Worry About, Manager Cronin Contends

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 25—The Boston Red Sox, big favorites in the 1936 American League pennant race, have been battered all over Florida at times and as this is written it looks as if they are destined to finish down around the bottom of the Grapefruit League.

Is Manager Joe Cronin worried over the victories other major league teams have piled up at his expense? No, sir, Joe is confident that by the time his boys reach Boston for the opening of the regular season, they will have shaken this streak of slipshod baseball and settled down to business.

"A manager can't let himself worry about defeats down here in the Grapefruit League," said Cronin as he examined a new shipment of bats that he hopes will help the Red Sox shake the base-hit slump that has followed them around Florida. "The time to be concerned is when the team can't get going after April 14.

"These exhibitions are experimental games. Of course we like to win them if we can, but we book them chiefly to see what the rookies can do in fast company, and if we lose with a lineup studded with youngsters, that certainly isn't anything to get excited about.

"In all of our games so far, the opponents have shown us their best pitching, as good as we'll see during the regular season. At the same time, we have used rookies and most of them have been wild.

"Wes Ferrell never looks good in exhibition games because he is just throwing for practice. When that gong rings, Wes will be ready and so will the rest of the boys."

No club ever won a pennant in the South. To date, the Red Sox have looked, on occasions, like a second division outfit. The home crowd here at Sarasota has even turned against them at times because of their inability to field and hit like a top-notch club. But by the middle of April many of this same crowd will be cheering for them and these sour exhibitions in the South will have been forgotten.

Many times in the past clubs have won a small percentage of their games in the Grapefruit League, only to snap into form when the season opened and breeze through to either a National or American League championship. Also, there are certain teams that play great ball during the training season, but generally finish in the shadows of the second division.

Joe Cronin is getting the Red Sox ready in his own way, and we are willing to guarantee that they'll be in stride to please that opening day crowd at Fenway Park on April 14.

Joe Cronin
Manager, Red Sox

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Boston (A) 5, St. Louis (N) 3.
Brooklyn (N) 3, New York (A) 0.
Detroit (A) 4, Boston (N) 3.
Philadelphia (N) 12, Milwaukee (AA) 9.
Cincinnati (N) 5, Philadelphia (A) 4.
St. Louis 2, Newark (IL) 1 (10 innings).
Minneapolis (AA) 5, Washington (A) 4.
New York (N) 15, Chicago (N) 4.
San Antonio (TL) 4, Pittsburgh (N) 3.
Chicago (A) 16, Phoenix All Stars 0.
Baltimore (IL) 19, Chattanooga (SA) 5.
Louisville (A) 1, Montreal (IL) 0.
Indianapolis (AA) 11, Albany (IL) 8.
Columbus (AA) 8, Buffalo (IL) 6.
Toronto (IL) 8, House of David 4.

Today's Schedule

Boston (A) vs. Newark (IL).
New York (A) vs. Brooklyn (N).
Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (N).
Pittsburgh (N) vs. San Antonio (TL).
Chicago (N) vs. New York (N).
Philadelphia (N) vs. Rochester (IL).
Columbus (AA) vs. St. Louis (N).
Washington (A) vs. Detroit (A).
Chicago (A) vs. Tucson.
Cleveland (A) vs. New Orleans (SA).
Philadelphia (A) vs. St. Louis (A).

College Fencing Result

New York 10, Rollins 7.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Hockey on the Home Stretch

WITH six of the eight teams which make up the National Hockey League now engaged in the playoffs which are to determine the championship of the league, as well as the holder of the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world's professional championship, hockey is now coming down the home stretch of a season which has proved to be very interesting and profitable. That the league's championship title will pass into new hands this year is certain; but there is still a very good chance that the Stanley Cup may remain another year in the hands of its 1935 holder. Toronto, which won the league title last year, finished second this year, and so cannot win the title it held in 1935; but the Montreal Maroons, who finished first in the Canadian division, can not only retain the Stanley Cup but can also take the league title.

Stanley Cup

Rangers and Canadiens Out

For the first time since the United States has been represented by teams in the National League the New York Rangers are not competing in the playoffs. It seems strange to find their name missing from the standings, as they had come to be regarded as almost a fixture in these games. The other team eliminated was Les Canadiens of Montreal; but their elimination is not as notable as that of the Rangers, as the French Canadians are far below the form they used to show in the days of Newsy Lalonde, Vezina and Howie Morenz. They are now in the process of building, and another year may find them back among the leaders.

The Strongest Defense

Sports editors in the cities which are represented in the National Hockey League were recently asked to vote on an all-star N. H. L. team, and as a result of this vote, attention was focused on the defense of the Boston Bruins in a most noticeable way. All three of the defense players picked were members of that team, giving that organization half the positions on the all-star sextet. I cannot recall any previous year when one team was honored by having all the defense places awarded to it. That Boston deserved the honor this year, however, is beyond question. It takes goals to win games, but it also takes a strong defense to keep the opposition from scoring, and Shore, Siebert and Thompson must be given due credit for the Bruins getting into the playoffs.

Thompson Adds to Laurels

A short time ago the official scorers honored Tiny Thompson, the Bruin goalie, with an assist, it being the first time that a goalie's name had ever appeared in the N. H. L. list of individual scorers. I could hardly see the justification for this move; but I am in hearty accord with awarding the Vezina Trophy to the Boston net-minder. Following his being named to the all-star team, there is little possibility of his not being selected for the trophy. He is also the shutout king for 1936, with 10 to his credit. Last night he was awarded the new Dufresne Trophy for being the most valuable player on the Boston team, based on the 24 games which were played in Boston, and, if I were asked to vote for the most valuable player in the league, I would be inclined to add this honor to the Boston netman.

Boston Cubs Sad And Glad at Once

SEVERAL individuals, the majority employed by the Boston Professional Hockey Club, were unable to enjoy the Bruin victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs to the full extent last night. Manager Fred Hitchman, President Weston Adams, and the Cub players wore forced grins around the Bruin dressing room and extended sincere good wishes to the Bruins, but they were sad.

During the course of the evening they heard the final result of the Springfield game at Philadelphia, won by the former, 7 to 5, and that victory eliminated the last vestige of hope for the Cubs to reach the playoffs. A defeat or tie for Springfield would have given the Cubs a chance by replaying a game with Providence, thrown out by technicalities.

The club will be disbanded for the year today and the players will depart for their respective homes, some to return and others to don different uniforms next year.

Mrs. Painter Wins Three-Set Battle

Mrs. M. Maynard Johnson Jr. and Mrs. Whitfield Painter advanced to the semifinal round of women's singles in the New England indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts in Newton today.

Mrs. Painter, the former Marjorie Morrill, had a three-set battle before defeating Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere at 8—10, 6—1, 8—6.

Mrs. Johnson eliminated Dorrance H. Chase, the 1935 runnerup to Kay Winthrop, at 6—0, 6—1.

In a second-round doubles match today, Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer and Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey defeated Mrs. William M. Shedden and Mrs. William Marton Martin, 6—2, 6—3.

Co-captains for Tennis Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 25—Willis O. Hunter, director of athletics at the University of Southern California, has announced that Vernon John and Chuck Carr have been elected co-captains of the tennis team for the 1936 season. John, from Denver, is former Colorado State champion and a clever southpaw player. Carr was Southern California interscholastic champion in his prep days at Hollywood.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 4, Tulsa 0.

Sonja Henie To Interpret The 'Mazurka'

The fascination of flashing musical skates will jam the Boston Garden to capacity next Saturday night, when Sonja Henie of Oslo, Norway, will headline the greatest group of figure skaters ever assembled under one roof at one time. This Ice Carnival Extraordinary will be staged under the auspices of The Skating Club of Boston, with the well-known performers of the United States and some Europeans doing their specialties.

The season's artistic offering will be rich in accomplished group skating and the ensembles will be dressed gorgeously and execute skillfully.

Just as she has done on her previous skating visits to Boston, Sonja, 10 times world's champion and three times Olympic title holder, will again thrill the spectators as, in her dazzling skating costume of gold and red she gives a highly perfected interpretation of Coppila's "Mazurka." With even rarer grace and a more artistic smoothness, the talented girl from the land of the midnight sun has reached the peak of her skating accomplishment.

Sonja owes a great deal to her American trainer and coach, Howard Nicholson. Nicholson who left the United States some years ago is one of the foremost figures in European skating circles. For years he devoted his time and talent to the development of English skaters—Cecilia Colledge, runner-up to Sonja in the recent Olympic Games, together with Graham Sharpe and the new sensation, Freddy Tomlins, who received much of their earlier instruction from Nicholson.

One of the most beautiful of Sonja's routines, "The Dying Swan" was worked out by Nicholson. This was presented for the first time at the famous Palais des Sports in Paris four years ago. It scored an instantaneous hit.

Saturday night's spectacle will open with as brilliant a number as ever presented to a Boston audience—the Ushers Drill, a special skating act. Dressed in brightly colored costumes with the glare of the battery of flood lights that will fill the Garden this group of beautiful and graceful skaters, members of the Skating Club of Boston, will put on a drill, the like of which has never been seen.

Tickets for the carnival are now on sale at the Boston Garden and Boston Arena. Prices: $1.10, $2.20 and $3.30.

Anne Page-Mrs. Lamme Beat Sears-Lumb Team

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—Anne Page of Philadelphia and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., defeated Eleonora R. Sears of Boston and Margot E. Lumb of England, today, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12 in a third-round match of the British doubles squash racquets championship.

Mrs. Lamme, playing the right court, excelled with smartly gauged lobs and drop shots.

Miss Page and Mrs. Lamme will meet the British combination of Sheila McKechnie and the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke tomorrow.

International Hockey League

(Final Standing)

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	26	3	19	169	128	55
Buffalo	22	6	19	108	98	50
London	23	3	22	116	125	49
Rochester	15	3	29	104	137	33

Western Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	26	3	18	125	103	55
Cleveland	24	4	19	148	145	52
Windsor	18	11	19	121	120	47
Pittsburgh	18	1	27	137	170	37

Note: Some teams did not finish schedule.

Results March 24

Cleveland 7, Buffalo 3.
London 4, Windsor 3.

Bees Bow to Tigers

LAKELAND, March 25 (AP)—A wild pitch by Ray Benge after two were out let Ray Hayworth in with the winning run in the last of the ninth yesterday as the Detroit Tigers beat the Boston Bees, 4 to 3, in an exhibition game here.

Boston Olympics End Successful Hockey Season

In reviewing the season's record of the Boston Olympics hockey team, Coach Eddie Jeremiah's squad, comprised of Greater Boston boys, met and more than held their own with the best in United States and Canada.

Last Sunday afternoon, the Boston Olympics closed their season by losing to Walter Brown's 1936 United States Olympic sextet 2-1 in a game replete with thrills. That sensational game, still being talked about, climaxed a highly successful season of 10 victories, two ties, and four losses.

The four losses to formidable teams were, St. Doms 3—4, Montreal Villerays 3—4, Montreal Concordia 2—5, and the United States Olympics 1—2.

The two ties were with the strong Montreal Lafontaines 3—3, and the Quadrangular champions, Harvard, 3—3.

The most sensational victory was that over the Montreal Canadiens. When trailing 4—0, the Boston Olympics unleashed a furious attack which finally resulted in a 5—4 victory just as the gong clanged. This victory and the United States Olympic defeat were the two highlights of the Boston Olympic season.

Yale's Polo Team Charges Into Final

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The powerful Yale polo team charged into the final of the national intercollegiate indoor polo championships last night by whipping Cornell, 13 to 3½, at Squadron A Armory. The Elis will oppose Army, the defending champion, in the final game Saturday.

Yale started off with a burst of six goals in the second period and had no trouble keeping the lead as all three regulars scored freely. Bob Wilson, No. 2, was high man with five goals, while Billy Rand and Bayard Dominick scored four each.

The lineups:

Pos.	Yale (13)	Cornell (3½)
No. 1	W. B. Rand	S. J. Roberts
No. 2	R. E. L. Wilson	Thomas Lawrence
Back	Bayard Dominick	John Lawrence

Score by periods—Yale 2½, 6, ½, 4—13. Cornell 1, minus ½, 2, 1—3½.

Substitution—J. R. Ryerson Jr., for Rand.

Goals: Yale—Rand 4, Wilson 5, Dominick 4, Ryerson 1, pony 1. Cornell—Roberts 1, T. L. Lawrence 3.

Fouls: Yale—Rand 2, Wilson 2. Cornell—T. Lawrence 1.

Referee—Tom Brady. Time of chukkers—7½m. each.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Worn Red Flannels, Butternut Pants—Behold, a Rug!

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Aunt Harriet Emery's 'Inspiration'

An Old Maine Hooked Rug Pattern and How It Grew

By Mary Carpenter Kelley
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Alfred, Maine

WHEN Aunt Harriet Emery once made up her mind to do a thing she did it. She was not one given to any halfway business nor to making much talk, and when she got one of her "inspirations" (as her family called her ideas) she mulled it over a good while before saying a word. However, when she was ready to begin operations she went right at it and, although the house was topsy-turvy while the "inspiration" was being put through, the family good-naturedly acquiesced, knowing that in the end they were bound to like the result.

Knew Something Was Up

They recognized unfailingly the symptoms of an approaching "inspiration." So when, one summer, Aunt Harriet was taken with a spell of gazing earnestly at the wide, bare boards of the sitting-room floor and then going to the door that gave upon the flower garden back of the ell to stand looking and looking at the prim beds of hearts-ease and bachelor's buttons and the sprawling masses of peonies and roses as if she had never seen them before; they knew something was up.

Soon she began to spend a good deal of time up attic, and one day Abigail surprised her there sitting on the floor surrounded by heaps of old clothes that she had pulled out of musty trunks and sea chests. Next thing the family noticed Aunt Harriet was making mysterious trips to the back pasture and the hemlock woods and coming home with great baskets of different plants, barks, and lichens which she stewed into ill-smelling, strange decoctions. Then the clotheslines and the white picket fence about the back yard began to blossom with gaily colored rags that fluttered and twisted in the summer breezes and disappeared when dry.

By fall things had reached the point where no one's old clothes were safe. Uncle John's red flannels that he had expected to get through another winter with, vanished; and when he asked Aunt Harriet what had become of them she merely replied that they were too thin to do him any further good. When Cousin Abigail went to the closet to get her plum-colored basque and green skirt that she had worn when she was teaching up in District Number Nine, to wear to the husking, she couldn't find hide nor hair of them and Aunt Harriet made no explanation, just said Ab was too old now for such colors.

All at once Aunt Harriet discovered that the gray and blue woolen coats and pants that had been her father's and had hung in the back bedroom closet ever since he placed them there when he went off to the war in his new uniform, had moths and must be destroyed. The baby flannels, too, that had lain in the little old hair-cloth trunk up attic, might as well be taken out to make room for better things, and as for those rose and blue wool mufflers that grandfather had had, what was the use of saving them any longer? She was going to get "rid of all such trash." Even the black and red felt cover that had been on the sitting-room table since before Uncle John was born was doomed. It simply went, and first the family knew there was a new-fangled chenille affair with tassels under the lamp.

A Pretty Pass!

The climax came along the last week in September when Uncle John lost his butternut pants and raised such a rumpus that Aunt Harriet was obliged to give some account of herself. "Where in time-nation are my butternut pants?" he yelled from the bedroom door the morning he was getting ready to go to the Cornish Fair. "It's a cold day and I want them pants but I suppose you've took 'em along with my red flannels. Things have come to a pretty pass when a man can't even have his pants left where he put 'em. I can't find anything nowadays. Where ARE them pants, Harriet?"

"Now, John, you keep still and I'll tell you all about my idea. When I get done I guess you'll be glad to have lost them old pants and that flannel underwear, too, for we're going to have a rug on that sitting-room floor that will cover up those old bare boards for good and all. You see, John, I'm going to hook a rug out of all our old clothes and them butternut pants of yours are just what I need to work into the background for the roses and peonies that your flannels are going to blossom into. There's some things that you can do to help besides giving your clothes although I wasn't going to tell you until a little later, but I want a lot of grain bags to make the burlap foundation. Then I want you to make me a wooden frame and some kind of a hooking-tool."

The Design

She had thought out the design in every detail and in her mind could see the completed rug as she traced a border of palm leaves on the very edge of the great oval and just inside that a row of figures much like scallop shells. In the triangular spaces formed by the tangent shells and the palm leaves were to be moss-roses, a spray with one rose, a bud and a leaf in each, but these she could hook in without a pattern. She marked out with charcoal a center medallion to be filled with roses and surrounded by white scrolls like conch shells about a flower bed, but the roses and other flowers of the medallion as well as the many blossoms with which she had planned to fill the wide band between the shells and the scrolls, she would put in free-hand when she got to them for she was much of an artist and needed no set figures to show her how to place her posies and leaves in most effective relation to each other.

Uncle John had made a crude frame for the rug and now he and Aunt Harriet fastened stretched burlap into it securely and set it up in the bedroom off the kitchen where it would be handy, for many a loop must be hooked while baking pies and in spare minutes between household tasks.

Surrounded by baskets and pails and boxes of rags in every color under the sun Aunt Harriet now began her rug; as she hooked and clipped, the border of palm leaves unfolded in verdant shades, and the scallop shells, in variegated pinks and browns, arranged themselves in their appointed places. The moss-roses blossomed in the three-cornered spaces between the shells and while the wintry winds blew outside, the wide band of old-fashioned flowers worked from the memory of last summer's garden began to bloom luxuriantly. Under the skillful manipulation of the steel hook blue morning glories and canterbury bells, creamy lilies of the valley and snowdrops, purple pansies and petunias, yellow tulips and honeysuckle, sprays of azure scilla, stems of yellow-seeded ripe strawberries, and even twigs of brown acorns wove themselves into a broad oval wreath at either end of which three pink and white peonies sprawled naturally. In fact, the fantasic frost flowers on the window-panes showed hardly more variety of form than these rag posies.

Friends and Neighbors

By March Aunt Harriet had completed the center medallion with its gorgeous crimson and pink roses and sprays of green leaves surrounded by masses of smaller flowers, and the oval of white scrolls, and the rug was more than two thirds done. Friends and neighbors who had heard of her idea were interested and sent her their most colorful castoffs, until on the first of June she sent out word that she would need no more. The rug was finished.

And what an occasion it was when it was at last taken out of the frame, unrolled, its edges bound, and spread on the sitting-room floor! It was every bit as lovely as Aunt Harriet had pictured it in her mind's eye and its gay posies transformed the plain old room just as she had imagined. Her satisfaction in seeing Uncle John's red flannels made into roses, Abigail's plum-colored basque into pansies and those baby blankets and bands that had lain for so many years in the little trunk now sweetly changed into lilies and snowdrops, knew no bounds.

* * *

All this occurred nearly three quarters of a century ago down in Maine in the little village of Alfred, and there is a sequel to the story which perhaps you would like to hear. In the course of time Aunt Harriet and Uncle John passed away and left the old home with the rag rug still on the sitting-room floor, to their children who continued to use it. But the day came when the grandchildren wanted to discard it for something new from the store, although its colors had faded and harmonized until they were lovelier than ever, and its flowers were like those of a dried bouquet. They won their point, however, and the old rug was taken up, shaken gingerly, and dragged out to the shed to be thrown into a dark corner where its warm folds made just the place for "Samanthy," the cat, to keep her kittens.

And there it remained until one fall day someone suggested that it would make a fine cover for the woodpile and pulled it out of doors and threw it over the wood to protect it from the snow. Winter after winter it served this purpose and perhaps would still be performing the same duty had not an "antique woman" happened to come along one spring a few years ago to inquire if there were any old hooked rugs about the place. "None that I know of, except that old rug over the woodpile that Aunt Harriet made so long ago. It's dusty and full of holes and isn't any good, but you may see it if you want to go out to the back yard," was the reply to her question.

So she went and looked at it, gasping in astonishment as she saw its size and pattern and the beauty of its faded flowers. "What is that rug doing out here?" she cried. "It ought to be in a museum. Why it's a wonderful example of the old-time hooked rug. You must have it photographed and put where people can see it. Someone will pay you a big price." The owners could hardly believe her, but she finally persuaded them to follow her suggestion, with the result that photographs were sent to many dealers, whose prompt replies indicated the interest she had prophesied. An auction for dealers was held a few months later and Aunt Harriet's "inspiration" was sold for more than $2000, and the rag flower garden that she visualized and then made a reality all those years ago, now is the glory of a New York collection of rooked rugs.

End Only a Beginning

Now as far as the rug itself is concerned that is the end of the story, but as far as the design goes, the end is not even in sight. Right away folks began to ask for the photographs so as to copy the pattern and the first person to do so was Mrs. Harold A. Bullard of Alfred, who has already made a rug like Aunt Harriet's, only not quite so large, and of new materials instead of used ones. She, too, made her rug in the winter, for there is a certain pleasure in seeing flowers bloom under the hand when the world outside the window is cold and drear. Again like Aunt Harriet, she drew on the burlap only the outlines of the palm leaves and scallop shells, filling in the flowers and leaves as she went along with whatever her fancy dictated. To add an individual touch to the design she hooked a ladybug among the petunias, a black and gold bumblebee hovering over a moss rose and a yellow butterfly alighting on a morning glory.

Two thousand hours of work went into it of which about half were spent on the cutting of the cloth into strips and the clipping after the strips were hooked, the other thousand being consumed in the actual hooking. It is as beautiful as Aunt Harriet's though slightly different as there is more light in the background and the shells are all alike instead of being varied as hers were. In fact it is so remarkable that folks are always coming to see it and getting Mrs. Bullard to take off the pattern for them and on several occasions it has been placed on exhibition where it has won the praise it deserves.

Another rug made by a woman of Clinton, Mass., from a photograph of Aunt Harriet's, won the first prize at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., last summer, and now a facsimile of it in colors is to be placed in a book on hooked rugs to be published soon. As far as that goes, Aunt Harriet's "inspiration" will occupy the place of honor in this book, for it is to be the frontispiece.

This Hooked Rug in Lovely Soft Colors Was Made by Mrs. Harold A. Bullard of Alfred, Maine, During the Winter of 1933-34. The Pattern Is a Reproduction of That of the Hooked Rug, Now Famous, Made by "Aunt Harriet Emery" and Described on This Page

Do We Take Them for Granted?

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH parts of Ohio, New England and elsewhere facing the colossal task of beginning all over again after those days of surging waters; we who have lived elsewhere, and to whom their difficulties were chiefly news bulletins on the air and descriptions in the papers, cannot but be more awake to our everyday blessings of electric lights, gas, fresh clear drinking water, roads, bridges, homes that are dry and sheltering, clothes that are our own and privacy that we may claim without question.

It is, perhaps, a merely theoretical way to rouse ourselves to a more quick appreciation of the things we get into the way of taking for granted. But, thankful we have not had to undergo a more realistic method, we can do quite a little for ourselves even by this exercise of imagination, if we will. Charl Williams used the same method the other day in suggesting that to prove the worth of women in business and professions, we should contemplate the results of getting along for a day without one of them at her post—including those at all telephone switchboards, private secretaries, even perhaps, the countless homemakers who provide cheering breakfasts, and have orderly households waiting to receive the men of the family at the end of the day.

* * *

Imagine trying to get along with candles even for a few days. The wealth of books would be of little use to us. Streets would be dark; office buildings on dull days most difficult; homes romantic, perhaps, but not very practical. We could get along if we had to, even as our grandmothers did; but the demands of modern life could scarcely be met, and women would have to give up their present freedom of going about in safety. So it is that we contemplate more actively the blessing of Edison's great invention and the uses to which it has been put. Further, water flows from the tap, milk is delivered to our door, street cars and subways come along at frequent intervals, garbage is collected. These are but material things, but they represent something far less so.

Not long ago I read an article which gave the modern city as an outstanding example of co-operation. The things we used to have to do individually, each one for himself or for his family, are now done co-operatively by groups, leaving us free to do other things, or to take part in some group providing yet another co-operative activity. Electricity wired conveniently into our homes and offices, elevators that speed us to our forty-seventh floor, gas in our cooking stoves, water flowing clear and sweet from the drinking fountain in the hall—these can be thought of as symbols of co-operation, and we are enriched by becoming more conscious of it.

* * *

A time of disaster such as the recent days of flood in many states, seems to bring to the surface a swift spirit of service, a ready co-operation, as human beings rush every available help to those in need. At such times the good in human nature is shown to be very real. In everyday life we grow reticent. We seldom speak to one another of our true reasons for giving ourselves to our work. The road builder talks only of curves and topping; the bridge maker speaks of spans and steel girders; the secretary is concerned with files and signatures; the home maker, perhaps, with whether or not the meat will arrive in time for dinner.

We are reticent. We can't I suppose, go around speaking of these realities that give impetus to what we do. They are of the deep places of our lives. We don't talk them over very often even to ourselves. But by the same token that each one of us has ideals and dreams that light up our work in the world, we can be sure that the people who clean our streets, build our bridges, filter our water, answer our telephone calls, and do all the hundred things that make our day easier and more convenient, are expressing, deep down somewhere, in more or less degree, spiritual qualities which we can seek to recognize and appreciate.

Those in flooded regions know—sadly enough—what it is, suddenly to be without these things that make our day seem convenient and secure. They know by swift deprivation the contrasted abundance provided by the countless community benefits that all of us are too likely to take for granted. What shrinkage might take place in the time and effort now given to petty criticism, intense preoccupation with non-essentials, dumping one's self-important woes upon another—if we were to begin in this simple, right-at-hand way to enrich and awaken our conscious appreciation of these benefits that modern co-operation, vision and idealism have brought into our everyday lives.

Millicent Taylor

Suits and Suitings for Spring

London-Cut Is the Word for Feminine Smartness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

WITH the coming of spring thought centers on the mid-season suit, with its accompanying suitings, ne worsteds, saxonys, Cumberland tweeds and such like. Tweeds, which some years ago were kept exclusively for country suits are today used for the smartest town wear. Enos, for instance, for a coat and skirt, uses a beige and brown tweed of finest texture that is as fine and supple as any knitted garment. The coat is trimmed with dark brown square wooden buttons and the skirt is finished with a dark suede belt to match. In the coat is seen the tendency for high revers. Another coat with the same tendency has a sack back and the coat is kept quite short; it also can be worn with a belt. With a classical suit in black woolen material this designer puts a blouse in vivid multicolor stripes with a butterfly bow.

The classical suit is well illustrated in a dark blue hopsack suit from Bradley's. The stripe is effectively used as a pocket motif. This house is featuring the short coat, about 25 inches long, and the skirt 11 inches from the ground. In a suit on less classical lines, a three-quarter coat is caught at the throat with a large link button in glass and has lightly stitched motifs in brown thread. It is worn with a skirt in pale pink hopsack but might equally well be worn over a raisin colored dress.

The Tyrolean waistcoat, made of embroidered velvet and buttoned with the traditional steel buttons, is favored by Victor Stiebel in his advance collection. He also shows high revers in his costumes and flat collars, and for the short swagger coats he uses heavy, loosely woven fabrics of thread; these are likely to be much worn with the plain frock.

A new type of dress coat is featured by Bradley's made in fine crepe and similar material. This house makes the sleeve the dominant feature, and the neck is left free without collar or bouffant effect. A model in fine black crepe fastens at the throat. A scarf drapery fastened on the skirt is free from the waist and can be worn over the front of the bodice and round the neck, or across the throat and over the back. Though sleeves are wide and important the slim silhouette is carefully preserved. Coats are well defined at the waist with an elaborate metal motif that is rather more ornate than the ordinary buckle.

Apart from the worsteds and saxonys, the favorites for the classic suit, there is a tendency this season to use fine hopsacks and crepe foundations spun with slub thread in several tones. For instance a plain cloth in off white will have a plain cloth in heavier material in pale mauve, and a top cloth of mauve spun with a thick slub thread shading in parts to violet. Another cloth is woven in a charming pattern in uneven thread of deep green thread with an occasional red one and a flat glass strand-like base.

An amusing check cloth known as "corky" has sliced corks, about the size of a sixpence, spun in the weave. These cloths will be decidedly novel for the short swagger coat to wear over a plain dress. Other *transparies* are selling well and will doubtless be a big feature in the summer collections later on.

Check materials, of the fine variety, are popular in gray and black and are likely to be much worn here in a few weeks. Dormueil Frères are running boucle checks in three colors that carry three plain cloths to match, such as black, white and gray. A new style of boucle is a cloth with a cut fringe forming a line about an inch wide, and hopsacks can be had with darned loop ends, also West of England saxony in two color check about half an inch wide. With plain cloths to match, these and many others will be used for the spring suits.

NORA CORBETT.

Drawn by Corbett, London

A Beige-and-Brown Tweed Suit, Trimmed With Square Wooden Buttons in Dark Brown, and a Dark Suede Belt to Match. From Enos

Dark Blue Hopsack Suit, With Stripes in White and Red. From Bradleys

Kitchen Kinks

Using Bread Wrappers

Most bread is nowadays wrapped in two thicknesses of oiled paper. I save the inner wrappers for use in covering the breadboard when rolling out biscuits or cutting vegetables for salad. The paper can be discarded and you still have a clean board.

(Mrs.) P. L. H., South Dakota

* * *

Water Spots on Glassware

I have found that water spots on glassware can be removed by using half of a lemon dipped in baking soda. (Mrs.) A. M. S., California

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MAPLEINE

Curves that say "Youth"

DESIGNERS are saying "you must have your figure youthfully molded and slender to wear the new 1936 styles." And women who know are buying "Foundettes", the two-way stretch girdles and full length foundations by Munsingwear with the new "extra-stretch" feature.

You step into these miracles of strength and elasticity with unusual ease, wear them with new-found comfort, and find them far more slenderizing. See "Foundettes" at a good store near you.

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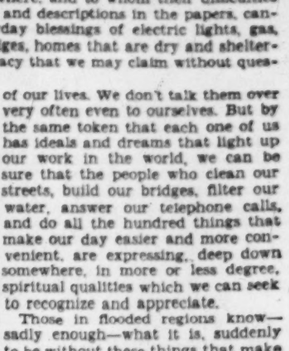

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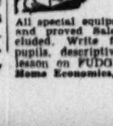
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New Highs for Motor Shares; Rails Soft; Closing Is Mixed

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Inclined To Advance Led By Motor Issues

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Irregularly higher prices marked quiet dealings in today's stock market.

While Allied Chemical, with a gain of about 7 points, pushed through 200 for the first time since 1930, and General Motors and a number of others registered new five-year tops, the rails were soft throughout.

Up as much as a point or so, at the approach of the final hour, were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Case, Deere, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Phillips Petroleum, American Telephone and International Telephone.

Union Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, International Harvester and U. S. Smelting were down 1 to 2 points.

The late tone was mixed. Transfers approximated 1,800,000 shares.

Wheat Prices Easier

Wheat, at Chicago, finished with declines of ⅝ to ⅞ of a cent a bushel and corn was off ⅛ to up as much.

Italian loans perked up a bit in the bond market after Tuesday's slump.

Commodities were mixed, domestic bonds quiet and irregular, and foreign currencies drifted slightly lower in terms of the dollar.

Italian stock markets recovered somewhat, following yesterday's break on Mussolini's nationalization of industry program.

On the domestic front there was less nervousness over the European situation, most observers seeing few chances of hostilities so long as the British and French are unable to get together on concerted action against Germany's Rhineland venture.

Corporate Bonds Uneven

Corporate issues of all descriptions were mixed today in moderate bond market trading. U. S. governments drifted fractionally lower.

Shortly before noon the U. S. treasury list showed losses of about one thirty-second to three thirty-seconds. In the government-guaranteed list Home Owners Loan 3s and 2¾s were also under a little pressure.

Investment circles said the downward drift of governments reflected the impact of mild profit-taking following Tuesday's advance which produced a scattering of new highs.

Corporate obligations slid along on an even keel with small gains and losses about evenly divided. Slightly higher were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, New York Central 5s and Southern Railway 4s. Small declines were suffered by St. Paul 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Goodyear 5s and Pacific Gas 5s were shaded a trifle.

Foreign loans were steady and quiet. Italian 7s had a limited advance, while Milan 6½s dropped a peg.

Wheat Hits New Lows On Current Downslide

CHICAGO, March 25 (AP)—New lows on the current downslide of the wheat market were reached late today largely as a result of buying indifference.

Forecasts of moisture in sections of Kansas and Nebraska were a good deal responsible. Only a small export business in Canadian wheat was noted.

Wheat closed weak, ⅝-¾ under yesterday's finish, May 96⅝-97, July 87-87⅛, corn ⅛ off to ⅛ up, May 58⅝, oats ⅛-¼ down, and provisions showing a rise of 2 cents to a dme.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The possibility of prolonged political negotiations restricted fresh ventures in the stock market today. British funds and motor shares hardened on investment buying, while gold mines and oils were lightly supported. Transatlantic shares were easier. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Prices were generally lower in a dull market. Rentes declined fractionally, while chemical, metal and domestic and international issues also drifted downward. The close was indecisive.

Liverpool: Cotton quiet, Bombay selling was taken by trade calling and speculative buying.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	39½	41½	First, NY	1990	2030
City	35½	37½	Manhattan	29	30½
Commerc'l	180	186	Public	42	44
Fifth Ave	970	1005	Trade Bk	18	20

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	62½	64½	Fulton	205	215
Banca CI	105	115	Guaranty	290	295
Bk NY&T	475	482	Irving	15¾	16⅜
Bronx	8	9½	Kings Co	1700	1750
Brooklyn	119	124	Law Tit&G	1	3
Cen Han	112	115	M'facturers	50	53
Chemical	58	60	New York	114	117
Law Cnty	48	51	Title Guar	11	12
Empire	23½	24½	Unit Sts	2005	2055

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	46	49	Merchants	410	430
Nat Shaw	29	31½	Sec Nat	145	150

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	169	174	Harris T&S	355	380
First Nat	294	299	North Tr	835	870

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fi	53½	54½	Home	37	39
Am Alliance	27½	28⅝	No River	27	28½
Am Assur	29¼	31¼	Rep'ld Fire	145	148*
Hartford	75½	78½	U S Fire	56¼	57¼

*Includes extras.

Domestic Fuel Oil Demand Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic fuel oil demand for April is placed at 38,000,000 barrels in a forecast by the Bureau of Mines. This would approximate a daily average of 1,269,000 barrels, a 6 per cent gain over the comparable figure of a year ago, which was above the "normal" seasonal consumption.

Lily-Tulip Cup Corp.

Lily-Tulip Cup Corporation and subsidiaries report a net profit for 1935 of $391,625, after depreciation, obsolescence, federal taxes and other charges, equal to $1.54 a share, on 180,539 no-par shares of capital stock. This compares with a net profit of $289,143, or $1.37 a share, in 1934.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar. 25	Last Mar. 24
13¾	10⅛	Adams Express (.10b)	13½	12	12½	13½
35⅝	33¼	Adams Millis (1)	27¾	27½	27½	27¾
21½	1½	Advance Rumely	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
9	7¾	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
144	168½	Air Reduction (2¾)	189	189	189	187¼
8¾	2	Airway Elec App	5	5	5	5
		Ala & Vicks (6)	91	91	91	
17⅞	14⅝	Alaska Juneau (.80†)	15	14⅝	14⅝	15
		Albany & Sus	195	195	195	
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
30⅝	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	34	34	34	33½
199⅞	157	Allied Chem (6)	203	195	200	198½
27¾	23½	Allied Mills (1)	27⅝	26¼	27⅛	26½
9¼	8¾	Allied Stores	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8½
48	35⅛	Allis Chalmers	47¾	46¾	47½	46½
25⅞	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	27	26½	26½	27¾
5	3⅝	Amal Leather	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
47½	37⅞	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	38	38	38	
125½	75	Amerada (2)	109½	109½	109½	109
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	58½	58¼	56½	56
50⅞	42½	Am Bank Note (1½b)	51⅜	51	51¾	51⅜
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	71	71	71	71
50⅞	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	49¾	49¼	49⅜	49
132½	125¾	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130½
134½	115¾	Am Can (4½)	122½	121	121¼	122
150¼	138	Am Car & Fdry	150¼	146	146	148½
73½	62	Am Car & F pf	67	67	67	68¼
47½	31	Am Chain	45½	45½	45½	45½
95½	88	Am Chicle (3†)	92	92	92	93
13⅜	8½	Am Colortype	10½	10½	10½	10½
32¾	27	Am Comm Alcohol	28	28¾	28¾	28½
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22⅜	22	22	22¼
95	89½	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	92	92	92	
3½	1½	Am Encaustic T (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3½
9⅜	7	Am & For Pow	9¼	8⅝	9¼	8⅝
43	24¾	Am & For Pow pf	39	37	38¾	37½
37½	29	Am & For Pow 6	34½	32⅞	34⅝	33
17⅝	12¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	17	15¾	17	15¾
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	8¼	7⅞	8	7¾
8½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16⅞	16½	16⅞	17
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	43½	41½	43¼	41
41½	37	Am Home Pr 2.40)	40½	40	40	40½
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
24	17½	Am Ice pf (2)	19	19	19	18¼
12⅞	10⅝	Am International	11½	11⅜	11½	11½
36¼	25½	Am Locomotive	31	30⅝	30⅝	31½
95½	73¼	Am Loco pf	84	84	84	
29⅞	24⅜	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	25	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞
35⅞	27¾	Am Metal	34½	34	34½	34¾
13¼	7½	Am Power & Lt	13¼	12⅜	13	12⅞
80½	36⅝	Am P&L 5½ pf (1¼)	52¼	51½	51⅝	51
60½	43	Am P&L 6½ pf (1½)	59¾	58¾	58⅝	58⅞
27⅝	20¼	Am Radiator	24½	23½	23⅝	23¾
34	28⅜	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	29½	29	29	29
37	30⅜	Am Seating vte	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
31	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	28¼	28¼	28¼	29
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80)	87⅞	86½	86⅞	87½
107	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	105¾	105¾	105¾	106½
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3†)	61	60¾	60¾	61
33¾	22¾	Am Steel Fdries	30¼	29⅜	29⅜	30
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	31¼	30½	31½	30½
61½	51¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53½	52¾	53¼	53½
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1†)	26¼	24½	25½	24¾
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	166	162½	163¾	162
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	90¾	90½	90⅝	90
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	93	92½	92½	92¼
8½	5½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6½	6	6	6¼
35	24¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	29	28½	28¾	28¼
24½	20½	Am Wat W & E	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	22½
11½	9⅛	Am Woolen	10⅝	10⅛	10½	10⅝
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	65½	63½	65	65½
2	1⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	6¾	Am Wr P pf (h)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
7¾	4⅜	Am Zinc Lead&S	6¼	6	6	6¼
36⅝	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞	34⅞
46	35	Anaconda Wire ¼b)	41½	41½	41⅜	42½
26¾	18½	Anchor Cap (.60)	24	23½	23⅝	23½
5⅜	3¼	A P W Paper	w 4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108	108	108	108¼
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	80½	80	80½	80½
126	107	Armour Ill pf 1½pf	115	115	115	
61	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	62¼	61	62¼	61
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12¼	11⅞	12	12
22½	8½	Artloom Corp	19	18¾	19	19
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	16¼	16	16¼	16
80½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	74½	73¾	74⅝	74¼
35⅞	27	Atl Coast Line	29	28½	29	28¾
16⅝	9	Atl Gulf & W I	14	13½	13½	14¼
34	27½	Atl Refining (1)	32⅜	31¾	32¼	32
73	48	Atlas Powder (2†)	67	67	67	
121½	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	125	125	125	126
30½	18¼	Atlas Tack (.75b)	24½	24½	24½	25
54¼	40⅝	Auburn Auto	51½	49	49	50½
10¼	8	Austin Nichols	8	8	8	8
46½	40	Austin Nichols (2)	39	38½	39	38½
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del		7½	7¾	7¼
6⅞	4¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
54½	37¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	48	46½	46½	47½
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	20⅛	19¾	19¾	19½
28¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	25⅝	27½	27⅜	28¼
110⅜	109	Bamb'g'r pf (6½)	110 9-16	110 9-16	110 9-16	110 9-16
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45	45	45	45
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	19	18⅝	18⅝	19
94¾	82¼	Barker Bros pf	93½	93½	93½	
18⅜	14½	Barnsdall A (.60†)	17¾	17¼	17⅜	17½
74⅜	63½	Bayuk Cigar (1¾)	69	69	69	69
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1½e)	22¾	22	22¾	22¼
		Beatrice Cr pf (7)	103½	108½	108½	
36	35	Beech Creek (2)	36½	36½	36½	
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3†)	88½	88½	88½	
18¼	13¼	Belding Hem (1)	15¾	15¼	15¼	15⅜
26⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	26½	25¼	26¼	25
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	22½	22¼	22⅜	22¼
59¾	52½	Beth Steel	57	56¾	57	56⅝
120	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	120	119½	119½	119¾
19	18⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	18½	18	18	18
39¾	23	Bigelow Sanford (1¼)	41	41	41	40
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18¼
21⅜	19½	Bloomingdale (.40)	19½	19½	19½	
113	109¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼	
24½	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	23¾	23¾	23¾	23
63¼	52	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	60¼	59½	59⅝	60
45	35⅜	Bon Ami B (2†)	39½	39½	39½	40
30¼	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	28¼	28¼	28½	28½
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	82½	81½	82¼	81¼
2½	1½	Botany A pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16⅜	15⅞	16	16¼
64⅞	51½	Briggs Mfg (2†)	62½	60⅞	62	61½
50⅜	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	50½	49⅞	49⅞	49¾
102	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102¼	102¼	102¼	102
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	10⅝	10	10	10
65¾	58	Brown Shoe (3)	57⅞	57½	57¾	
13	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	12⅜	11⅞	12	12½
14½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	13	12⅜	13	12½
30⅛	18	Bucyrus E ev pf	18¼	17⅞	18¼	18
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	103	103	103	102¾
15	9½	Budd Mfg	13⅜	13½	13⅜	14
5⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg vts	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	4
14	11½	Budd Wheel	12½	11⅞	12	11⅞
31½	22¾	Bullard	27⅞	27¼	27¾	27
10½	11½	Bulova Watch	18	17⅜	18	17½
33¼	25¾	Burroughs Add (.60†)	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
9	2⅛	Bush Term (h)	8¾	7⅝	7⅞	8¾
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17¾
24⅞	16½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	23	23	23	23¼
6⅝	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	5⅜	5⅜	5¾	5½
25¼	19⅞	Byers	23¾	22½	22½	22½
24⅞	23¾	Byron Jackson (.80†)	24½	23⅞	24	23½
37⅝	33	Calif Packing (1½)	34½	33½	34½	33¼
17⅜	8	Callahan Z&L	13⅜	11¼	11¼	11¼
9¾	6	Calumet & Hecla	9⅜	8¾	8⅞	8¾
36⅝	30	Campbell W'y&C (1†)	37½	36⅝	36⅞	35½
16½	13¼	Canada Dry	17½	14¼	14¼	14½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13	12¾	12¾	12⅞
18½	13	Capital Admin	15¾	15½	15¾	16
49½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	49½	49½	49½	
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8¼	8	8½	8½
144½	92½	Case Threshg	142¾	140	141	140
74	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	74¼	73½	73¾	73
32¼	26¼	Celanese Corp (.50b)	29¼	28½	28¾	28¾
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
35¾	28¾	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	34	33¾	34	33½
9¾	7⅛	Century Ribbon	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7¾
56⅜	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54⅞	53¾	53¾	54⅜
19¼	18⅜	Certain-Teed	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜
104½	101	Champion P pf (6)	102½	101¾	102½	102
54½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	54⅝	54½	54½	53½
71½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	67	66	66	67
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57½	56⅝	57½	57¾
6¼	2⅞	Chi & r Ill pf (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4	4¼
2¾	1½	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	2	2	1⅞
8¼	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6⅜	6½	6½	6¼
31⅜	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	29½
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mil & Sa P (h)	2½	2	2½	2½
5⅞	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
4⅞	3¼	Chi & N'western (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
12⅞	7¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10⅝	10	10⅜	
20⅛	16	Chi Pneu Tool	17½	17	17⅜	17
56	51½	Chi Pneu T pf	55	54½	55	54¾
3	1⅝	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7⅞	3⅝	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
27⅞	19⅝	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	27½	27	27	26½
30¼	25½	Chickasha Cot O (2)	27½	26¼	26¼	27½
11⅜	7	Childs Company	10½	10	10	10
25¾	20⅝	Chile Copper (¼b)	35	34½	35	
101½	85½	Chrysler (4)	97½	95½	95½	95⅛
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17½	17¼	17¼	17
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	79⅜	79¾	79¾	80
7⅞	4¾	City Stores	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
46⅝	23⅜	Clerk Equipment (.80)	43½	42¾	42¾	43⅜
46	40¾	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	44¾	44	44	43¼
70½	53	Cluett Peabody (1)	64	63½	63½	64
90¼	84	Cocos Cola (2)	90¼	90	90	90¼
57½	55⅝	Coca Cola A (3)	57	57	57	
19⅝	16¾	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	18¾	18½	18½	18⅜
51⅝	42	Collins & Aikman (½b)	47½	47	47	46¾
24⅜	8½	Colonial Bee Oil	24⅜	23	23½	22
4	1¼	Colo P & Ir (h)	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
49	24½	Colo P&I pf (h)	31½	29¾	31¼	28
38¼	18⅞	Colo & Southern	24	22	23	
39¾	23	Columb'a Gas (.20e)	20	19½	20	19¾
100	90½	Columbia G of A (6)	100	99½	99½	100
90¾	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	90½	90½	90½	90
45½	35⅛	Columbia Pic vte (1¶)	38½	35	35½	38½
118¼	94	Columbian C vte (4¶)	113¼	113	113¼	112
82¾	44	Comm Credit (2½)	80¾	80½	80½	80⅝
64¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3†)	63	62¼	62¼	63
115¾	110½	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	114	114	114	
24⅝	20½	Comm Solvents (.60)	21¾	21½	21½	21½
5½	2⅞	Comwith & So	3¼	3	3	3¼
82	60	Comwlth & Sf pf (3)	68¾	66¾	66¾	67¼
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	40¾	40	40¼	40
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (1e)	24	24	24	24
20	13	Conn Ry & Lt	13¼	13	13¼	13½
23½	23¼	Conn Ry & Lt pf	23	23¼	23	
13⅜	9¼	Consol Cigar	11	10¾	11	10¾
85	72¾	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	85	84½	84½	85
78	73¾	Consol Cig ppf xw (6½)	85	85	85	
78	67	Consol Cigar pf (7)	75	75	75	
7¼	5½	Consol Film Ind	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
38⅜	30⅝	Consol Ed N (1)	34⅝	33⅞	34	34½
108½	102	Consol Ed pf N (5)	107	106¾	106¾	107
6¼	4⅜	Consol Laundries	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
15½	11⅞	Consol Oil (¼b)	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14½
1⅜	⅞	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
24½	19⅝	Container n	23¾	23½	23¾	23¾
19⅝	10⅜	Cont Baking A	18¼	17	18	17⅛
22	13	Cont Baking B	21	21	21	20¾
77⅜	67½	Cont Baking pf (4)	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	
87½	72¾	Cont Can (3)	83	82	82½	81¾
24⅜	19	Cont Dis Fibre (¼b)	27½	22	22½	22
44	41	Cont Insurance (1.50†)	41	40½	40⅝	41½
4	2½	Cont Motors	3¾	3½	3½	3½
38½	33½	Cont Oil (1)	36½	35½	36½	35⅝
78⅛	68½	Corn Products (3)	73⅜	72½	73¼	73
168½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	166	166	166	
7⅜	5⅞	Coty	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
37⅞	35⅞	Cream of Wheat (2)	35½	35½	35½	
18¾	15⅝	Crosley Radio (¼e)	19½	17½	19⅜	17½
54¼	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	50⅛	50½	50⅜	50¼
105	102	Crown W Pap 1pf(3g)	104½	104½	104½	
16⅝	7⅜	Crown Zeller vte	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
41	36	Crucible Steel	38	37	38	37
14⅝	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	13¼	12	13½	11½
102	62½	Cuban Am Sug pf	98	98	98	98
25½	18⅝	Curtis Publishing	20¾	19¾	20¼	19⅝
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	100⅝	100¼	100¼	
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	8	7⅝	7¾	7¾
21¼	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	18⅜
90	80	Cushman 7% (7)	84	84	84	
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	59⅜	59	59	59
9¾	8½	Davega St (.30†)	9½	8⅞	9½	
57	52	Deere & Co	86½	86	86½	85
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¼	29	29	29½
38	32	Deisel W G (.50†)	23¼	22¾	23¼	23
52	36⅜	Del & Hudson	43¾	43¼	43¼	43¾
23½	18⅜	Del Lack & W	19	18½	18⅜	18½
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝
183	128¾	Detroit Edison (4)	145	145	145	
57½	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	56	54¼	56	54½
40½	37½	Diamond Match (1½¶)	37¼	37¼	37½	37½
34⅝	25½	Distillers Cp Seag	27	26½	26½	26⅝
52⅜	41½	Dome Mines (2†)	44¾	44½	44½	45
75¾	50⅜	Douglas A	71½	70	71	70½
34¼	29	Dresser A (1½e)	36½	34½	36½	33¾
17⅜	15½	Dresser B	18½	17½	18½	17½
8¼	6	Drnbill Inter	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
150¼	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	150	146½	150	148½
133	129	du Pont deb (6)	132⅝	131½	132⅝	133½
9⅞	7½	Eastern Roll Mill	8½	8⅜	8¾	8¾
167½	156½	Eastman Kodak (8¶)	161⅞	161	161½	161½
36⅛	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	35	34½	35	34½
9¼	7¼	Eitingon Schild	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
44⅝	36½	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	41½	40	40⅞	40
17⅝	13⅜	Elec Boat	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15
16⅜	8⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	15
64½	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	64	62	62½	63½
69	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	68	67	67½	67½
55½	48⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2†)	50½	49⅜	50	50
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	⅞	½	½	1
134	128½	Endicott John pf (7)	128½	125½	125½	
12½	7½	Engineers Pubs	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
65	48	Engineers PS ww	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
7⅜	6	Equitable Off Bldg	6	6	6	6
17⅝	11⅜	Erie RR	14½	14½	14½	14⅜
27¾	16⅜	Erie RR 1pf	21½	21½	21½	21½
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	15¾	14⅞	15½	15½
15½	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	15¼	14⅞	15¼	14⅝
40⅞	31½	Evans Products (1)	36¼	35½	36¼	35½
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	7⅞	7½	7½	7½
4¾	3¾	Fairbanks Co	5⅜	3⅜	4¼	4½
18	11½	Fairbanks pf	18¾	14¾	15½	17⅛
51	31½	Fairbanks Morse	46½

Business and Industry

Increase in Motor Sales Points to Profits Rise for Industry

Commerce and Finance

Mining in Ontario Reaches New High Level During 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 25—The production of Ontario mines in 1935 reached a new high level, valued at $159,044,887, said the Hon. Paul Leduc, Minister of Mines, in his preliminary report. Production in 1934 was valued at $145,854,173.

With an active gold-mining and milling program during the year and an expanding nickel-copper industry, the metal group showed an advance of 10.5 per cent from $129,273,033 in 1934 to $142,919,462 in 1935. Nonmetallic minerals increased from $7,553,571 in 1934 to $7,772,723 in 1935, but in 1930 production in this group was valued at $8,000,000. Among the structural materials cement showed a production value of $1,752,148, as compared with $2,403,590 in 1934.

Total gold production amounted to 2,220,171 fine ounces, valued at $78,062,330 in Canadian funds, as compared with 2,105,341 fine ounces valued at $72,808,688 in 1934. The 11 mines in the Porcupine district led in gold production with a value of $34,199,065. Production in Kirkland Lake area was $33,437,428; in Manitou-Wabigoon, $1,510,729; Sudbury, $270,372; Algoma, $613,023; Thunder Bay, $2,245,316; Kenora and Rainy River, $98,974; Patricia, $3,540,611.

The nickel-copper industry set a new high record, with a total production of copper of 239,483,489 pounds valued at $18,668,743 as compared with 191,676,060 pounds valued at $14,220,477 in 1934. Nickel production totaled 138,516,240 pounds worth $35,345,103, as against 128,687,340 pounds valued at $32,139,425 last year.

The improved price of silver and more stable industrial conditions were reflected in the silver production, which totaled 6,317,341 ounces valued at $3,069,573 in 1935, as compared with 5,525,938 ounces worth $2,600,393 last year.

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32 P. C. Gain in U. S. Motor Sales Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 25

COMPARED with 1934's foreign sales of 427,374 units, the automobile industry's operations last year represented an increase of 32 per cent, Robert C. Graham, chairman of the export committee of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, recently declared.

The value of vehicles, parts and tires exported from the United States and Canada last year is estimated at $239,000,000 2¼ times the value of 1932's exports.

Sales of 565,000 motor vehicles of American design in countries outside the United States last year provide proof of continued progress by the motor industry in its efforts to regain foreign markets for American cars and trucks, Mr. Graham said.

Steel Operations Recovering Quickly From Flood Damage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Operations in the nation's steel mills have resumed "phenomenal" speed, following damage by last week's disastrous floods, according to the Iron Age.

"Blast furnace activity was hampered only slightly, and then largely because of interrupted transportation services," the magazine continued. "A few open-hearth plants in the seriously affected Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Johnstown district were flooded, but only in isolated instances will output be curtailed for longer than a few days.

"Production of steel ingots last week was forced down to 54 per cent of capacity, a seven-point decline from scheduled output of 61 per cent, but more than half this loss will be regained this week when operations will average 58 per cent of capacity.

"This is one point higher than the rate a fortnight ago, and it is now indicated that production next week will top the high output prior to the floods."

The Iron Age composite price of pig iron at $18.84 a gross ton and scrap steel at $14.75 a gross ton was unchanged, and the finished steel price index held at 2.064 cents a pound.

Sugar Consumption In Europe Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—During the first five months of the current crop year, September, 1935, through January, 1936, sugar consumption in the 14 principal European countries totaled 3,295,408 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 3,164,437 tons consumed during the like period last season, an increase of 130,971 tons, or approximately 4.1 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Of the 14 countries included in the survey, 12 of them (Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Poland, Italy, Spain, Bulgaria, United Kingdom) report an increase in consumption, while two (France and the Irish Free State) show a decrease.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on Feb. 1, 1936, amounted to 5,065,300 tons, as against 5,187,200 tons on the same date in 1935, a decrease of 121,900 tons, or approximately 2.4 per cent.

Continental Oil Net Highest Since 1929

NEW YORK, March 25—Continental Oil Co., producer, reports net earnings for 1935 of $3,813,560, the largest since 1929.

The profit, equal to $1.88 a share on the capital stock, included nonreducing profits of $1,564,607 resulting from the sale of certain property. In 1934 the company's earnings totaled $4,865,357 or $1.03 a share.

Fear of Japanese Competition Not Valid Is Assertion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Fear of Japanese competition on the part of American manufacturers is unwarranted, according to a report issued by the Foreign Policy Association which also declared that the United States profits greatly in the balance of trade with that country.

Only 8.2 per cent of the total value of imports from Japan in 1934 meant any real substantial competition to American industry, T. A. Bisson, writer of the report, declared. The United States, he added, has sold to Japan more than it purchased from that country in each of the last four calendar years.

The financial position of American manufacturers is not affected by the Japanese trade to any great extent, the report continues, and any resulting dislocation has in no way been serious enough to mean a general threat to living standards of the American worker.

The American consumer benefited by the cheaper prices of Japanese goods, the report says, especially during the depression. In many cases unfair practices charged to Japan had originated with American importers who supplied samples of the needed articles to Japanese manufacturers.

Even though the United States sold more to Japan than had been sent here, Mr. Bisson declared, it should be recognized that Japan could buy many of the principal commodities elsewhere.

"In 1934 of the approximate increase of $67,000,000 in American exports to Japan over 1933, nearly $50,000,000 was accounted for by raw cotton, crude petroleum and manufactured or semi-manufactured metals," the report stated. "Since these commodities, which represented about 80 per cent of the total value of American exports to Japan in 1934, are all available in world markets, Japan can shift its purchases elsewhere without serious difficulty. This consideration should be borne in mind when the issue of excluding Japanese goods from the American market is raised."

N. E. Public Service Net Income in 1935 Less Than for 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 25—New England Public Service Company reports gross earnings for the utility subsidiaries for 1935 were equal to $18,694,515 compared with $18,604,018 in 1934, an increase of $90,497. Net income from operations, after deductions for operating expenses, maintenance, depreciation and taxes, was $7,568,547 as against $7,612,635 in 1935, a decline of $44,088.

Sales of electricity by New England Public Service were higher in 1935 than in 1934 by 5.9 per cent. All classes of consumers, residential, commercial and industrial, used more electricity. Revenue from electric sales, however, increased only $223,504 or 1.35 per cent, due largely to a reduction in rates saving consumers aproximately $750,000 annually.

President Wyman points out that the average cost to domestic consumers per kilowatt hour decreased from 6.46 cents to 5.89 cents, and for commercial customers from 5.17 cents to 4.85 cents.

An outstanding feature of the report is that dealing with the sale of electrical appliances. President Wyman reports that the merchandise sales for the year amounted to $1,900,000, an increase in volume of 13.4 per cent over 1934.

Power Output Rises 7.8 P. C. During Week

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Based on incomplete information, the Edison Electric Institute today estimated electric power output for the week ended March 21 at 1,860,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 7.8 per cent over the corresponding period of 1935, and comparing with an output of 1,900,803,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended March 14.

Issuance of the regular report was impossible, the institute reported, because of the flood conditions last week in the middle Atlantic, central and New England regions. The institute will endeavor to bring out a more reliable report of the week's output on or before Wednesday of next week.

Brass and Copper Pipe Price Raised

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation has announced an advance of 1 cent a pound in the list base price of brass and copper pipe and some other fabricated products effective March 27.

The advance was looked upon in trade circles as a routine step, designed to bring the price of various products in line with the prevailing quotation on copper. Phelps Dodge Corporation, the parent concern, recently advanced the price of copper from 9¼ cents to 9½ cents a pound. Some producers are still quoting 9¼ cents.

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The World's Business

Corporatism in Italy Takes a New Turn—Private Enterprise Doomed—All for the State

By H. B. E.

IT HAS hitherto been the boast that the corporative state in Italy rests squarely upon private individualism. Mussolini marched to power at the head of a reaction against Socialism. His chief support came from big business. For years Il Duce has retained the profit system as the mainspring of economic enterprise. But he has gradually been transforming it. In a current book, "Dictatorship and Democracy," Sir John Marriott says, "The corporative system attempts to combine all the best elements of state socialism, syndicalism, and individualism." What are we now to think? Mussolini has followed up his nationalization of banking and credit institutions with the nationalization of key industries. This is state socialism with a vengeance, the direct antithesis of private individualism. The reason back of his action is given as the "inevitability" of war. The real reason, I suggest, is twofold: Fascism and individualism do not mix and the Italian economy is undergoing a very serious strain.

The baffling aspect of the Italian system has always been the difficulty of distinguishing between corporatism and Fascism. Fascism broods over everything. And Fascism teaches the unimportance of the individual as compared with the state. It says, "the nation is not merely the sum total of living individuals, nor the instrument of parties for their own ends, but an organism comprising the unlimited series of generations." The quotation is not very enlightening. But not many of the tenets of Fascism are enlightening. "Fascism as an idea," said a disciple, "is undefinable. It is a fact which is taking place." The fact that is most obvious to the outside world is Mussolini's brusque remark some years ago that liberty is a corpse. Suppose a good old Piedmontese farmer should try to give his baby the name of Cavour, a hallowed name in the history of Italian Liberalism. That would certainly not be allowed. From the registry office on to school and workshop, the child must do the bidding of the state. The state is everything; it absorbs everything; it does everything.

This would be all very well if the people had a voice in state action. In Italy, as in several other countries, they haven't. The state is an appurtenance of a dominant group called the Fascist Party. It is the party that abridges individual liberty for the sake of the state. They are the voice of the state in its dominance over individual rights. And Signor Mussolini is the Fascist Party. Consequently, like the French King, he can say, "I am the State," even though the fact is disguised back of a party.

Now this idea is so far from new that one can trace it back to the ancient Greeks. For the system in Italy is a dictatorship. In ancient Greece they called it a Tyranny, a word that did not necessarily connote evil. In Greece a Tyrant, according to a standard definition, was "a usurper who made himself master of the City, and remodeled the laws and rules to please himself." Mussolini has been remodeling the laws to please himself ever since his march on Rome.

The concept that it is new in Italy is what has been done to the corporation. In the United States the corporation has transcended the home in Jefferson's day as the norm of economic organization. That is true in all modern countries. In Italy, however, the corporation is the norm of political organization *as well*. You are no longer a *citizen* enjoying a freedom guaranteed by the state. You are simply a *producer* at the service of the state. In the difference between these two ideas lies the essence of the revolution which has taken place in Italy. Till this week the producer, be he employer or employee, was entitled to the fruits of his labor, though he found the terms upon which he could enjoy them greatly curbed.

Another baffling aspect of the Italian system is that it is empiric. It is based, that is, on trial and error. In trying to understand the corporative system, one has to try to think along three parallel lines. One represents the various bodies of employers growing up from local to national units. The other represents the various workers' associations from bottom to top. Then there are the links between the two which have gradually emerged into separate law and contract-making organizations.

At the basis of the corporate system are separate syndicates for masters and men. Each comprises one economic calling. They may be found in the villages and towns. Between the two units informal meetings are the only link, the basis of the relations being established from above. This primary nexus is equivalent, presumably, to the town councils, whereby democratic peoples adjust their local affairs. Then, with a wider sphere of influence, come the federations, again separated into employer and employee organizations. One may liken them to the state government in the American political system. In council meetings between opposite federations employer and employee arrange terms of labor. Disputes are mostly settled locally, but the basis of settlement is the collective labor contract, which is arranged through the federation. The right to strike, I should add, has been abolished as an offense to the state.

Then the final unit is the confederation. This would be equivalent to a parliament in the political system. Indeed it was the confederation that rendered the parliament superfluous. It has now been swept away. But in Italy there are nine such economic parliaments. Some writers say seven, but nine is the total given in the latest study put out by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Employers have one organization each for industry, agriculture, credit, or commerce. These are duplicated on the workers' side thus making eight confederations in all. The ninth is for professionals and artists and those in similar occupations unclassifiable in terms of master and man.

The growth of the corporative idea has been in its provision of the links between employers and employees. We have seen how the contacts are made between the syndicates and between the federations. How are they established in the rival parliaments at the top? On a national scale this was formerly accomplished merely by meetings between the two opposite confederations. Then the nexus obtained the status of a legal body. It was called the National Council of Corporations. Here the political system met the economic system; for Il Duce used to preside, and there was always a representation of party members, as well as delegates from the opposite confederations. The new body did the work of a parliament. It laid down policy, passed laws, etc. You may be sure that the Fascist members saw that the prime object of the deliberations was service to the state.

In 1934 the entire "linking" system was remodeled. It began to look more like the old guild idea come to life again. Masters and men in different industries, along with Fascist deputies, sat round the same table in "new corporations," 22 in all. It was a move destined to decentralize the work of the economic parliaments at the top. But the apex of the corporative pyramid still remained the National Council of Corporations.

What is new is that over wide sectors of economic enterprise the corporations will now be working for the state instead of for themselves under state guidance. The task of harmonizing group and state interest is abandoned. The state is the great employer as well as the great god. This has been the logic from the very start of the innovation.

This is also the logic of the system of Italy's economic condition. Economic data in Italy are, in Dr. Gaetano Salvemini's words, a "forest strewn with pitfalls for the unwary student." Up till last October one could form some notion of the international pressure by the gold haemorrhage. Then this information was blocked by official edict. The Italian economy was in such straits last year that one reason for the Ethiopian adventure was probably the Napoleonic motto of busying hard-pressed domestic minds with foreign quarrels. And yet it was widely believed that Il Duce had so galvanized not only the Italian nation but the Italian economy that all was set to challenge the British Empire!

The trouble is hydraheaded. Keeping the lira more valuable than the franc; the deflation of depression and the inflation of warmaking; the voluntary and involuntary quest for self-sufficiency—all have contributed to Italy's tribulations. Some of these mistaken policies are the direct result of the Fascist mold into which the corporative state has been compressed. The greater glory of the state, for instance, demanded that the lira be more valuable than the franc. Thus the private enterprisers who put Mussolini in office have had to pay for their allegiance in unwise economic policies and as a last straw have now lost control of their enterprises!

Utility Shows Good Increase in Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and its subsidiaries report net profits for the 12 months ended Feb. 29 of $9,756,440, after all deductions.

This was equivalent, after to preferred dividend requirements, to two cents a share on 33,673,325 no-pa common shares, and compares with $7,760,657, or $5.17 a share on 1,499,440 shares of $6 preferred stock, in the previous year.

For the first two months of 1936 net income was $2,403,577, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 2 cents a share on the common stock, comparing with $2,053,934, equal to 1 cent a share on the common stock, in the same part of 1935.

Alabama and Kentucky Ask U. S. 'Gas' Tax Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Alabama and Kentucky have joined several other states and asked Congress to repeal the 1 cent per gallon gasoline tax. Twenty-one states have asked Congress to drop the tax, while several state legislatures now in session are reported to be considering such resolutions.

Both resolutions point out that the federal tax added to that imposed by their states places a burden upon the users of gasoline beyond that which they should carry, and they also declare that the taxation of sales of gasoline should properly be left to the exclusive use of the states as a means of providing funds for road construction and maintenance.

In addition to the opposition of legislative bodies in all parts of the country, additional protests have been raised by the governors, tax officials and highway officials of many of the other states.

Opposition of the states to the federal tax on gasoline is based on the contention that the federal tax is reducing the revenue which the states themselves obtain from this levy. During the first year of the federal levy state gasoline tax receipts declined $23,000,000.

Spring Outlook In Auto Industry Improves Rapidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—There has been a marked improvement in the outlook for the automobile industry during the past few weeks owing to a sharp increase in retail car sales, according to Poor's Publishing Company.

For the final week of February, new car sales were up 25 per cent over the previous week and preliminary figures show further increases thus far in March. This indicates that the advent of warmer weather can be relied upon to greatly increase the demand for automobiles.

"This favorable turn," the report states, "follows more than a month of subnormal sales, during which production and deliveries of new cars were severely curtailed by the very unfavorable weather conditions existing in many sections of the country. Reflecting higher consumer demand, automobile production for the first week in March jumped to 84,705 units from 64,956 in the preceding week.

"The most conjectural element in the automobile situation at the moment is the accumulation of used cars, the latter being at the highest level since 1931. Manifestly, these will place an automatic check on new car sales unless they are moved. With weather conditions becoming propitious, however, the industry will not long remain in doubt in respect to its used car inventories, and current signs point to a satisfactory solution of the problem.

"It is anticipated, therefore, that automobile manufacturing profits will show a healthy increase during approaching months. Spectacular earnings for the full year over those of 1935 are precluded, however, by the extensive recovery already experienced by this industry. Selected purchase of automobile stocks are recommended by Poor's for income and appreciation, but only moderate price enhancement from this point on is expected."

Los Angeles Stock Market Trading Up Sharply in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 25—Registering an increase of more than 150 per cent in share volume over the corresponding month of the preceding year, turnover of trading on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange for February totaled 1,524,646 shares, it was reported by Managing Secretary, James W. Elliott, comparing with 677,120 shares in February, 1935.

The volume of transactions for the two-month period of 1936 totaled 2,949,822 shares of $23,147,375 valuation, an increase of 115 per cent and 309 per cent, respectively, over 1935's corresponding period.

Dividends paid during the month of February by corporations whose stocks are listed on the local exchange totaled $8,596,300, an increase of $1,992,902 over the disbursements made in the month of February in 1935.

The total market value at the close of the month of all listed issues aggregated $6,494,855,000, an increase of $215,000,000 over the value of the same number of issues as of the close of January.

SEC Permits Buffalo Exchange to Quit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Securities and Exchange Commission has permitted the Buffalo Stock Exchange to withdraw its registration as a national securities exchange, with the privilege of applying, before April 1, 1937, for reinstatement upon compliance with certain conditions.

The exchange informed the SEC that the volume of trading in the last few years has been so limited that it did not feel justified in continuing to maintain its organization.

The withdrawal of the Buffalo exchange reduced to 22 the number of national securities exchanges now registered.

The SEC named the following conditions under which the Buffalo exchange is granted the privilege of applying for reinstatement:

"1. That the exchange, during the period of withdrawal of its registration, shall keep and preserve its assets and funds intact, except that it may disburse out of its funds such amounts as are necessary to pay storage and maintenance charges;

"2. That the exchange and its members, during the period of withdrawal of its registration, shall not sell or transfer any exchange membership;

"3. That trading shall not be resumed in any security presently registered on the exchange, unless the issuer of such security has filed with the commission and with the exchange such information, documents and reports as are required at the time when trading is to be resumed by the provisions of Section 13 of the act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder; and

"4. That the exchange and its members shall comply with such additional conditions as the commission may deem necessary and appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors."

General American Life Stock Sold to Dallas Firm

ST. LOUIS, March 25 (AP)—General American Life Insurance Company announced that 83⅓ per cent of its capital stock had been sold to Southwestern Investors' Corporation of Dallas for $2,499,960.

The sale, at a price of $60 per share for 41,666 shares of 50,000 outstanding, was made by Equity Corporation, an eastern holding company controlled by David M. Milton, son-in-low of John D. Rockefeller Jr.

The eastern group acquired its holdings at $40 a share in 1933.

Take New Positions

© Bore Studios

By a Staff Artist

Above—Frederick H. Ecker, Elected to Newly Created Office of Chairman of the Board of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Below—Leroy A. Lincoln, Formerly Vice-President and Counsel, Now Chosen as President of Company

World Consumption Of Tin Shows Good Upturn in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—World consumption of tin in January, 1936, was 13,029 tons, compared with 9769 tons in the previous January and with a monthly average of 11,797 tons during 1935, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council, published by the Hague Statistical Office.

World production in January last was 13,552 tons against 10,040 tons in January, 1935.

Comparing the 12-month period ended January, 1936, with the previous 12 months, consumption of tin in the United States of America increased by 20,203 tons, or 45.1 per cent, to 64,951 tons. Other notable increases are recorded—for Russia 29.9 per cent, Italy 39.3 per cent, India 16.9 per cent, Canada 13.5 per cent, Sweden 18.9 per cent, Spain 12.6 per cent, Holland 22.3 per cent, and Switzerland 17.5 per cent. Decreases are shown for France 11.5 per cent, and Belgium 4.5 per cent against 3350 tons; and solder 11,480 tons against 8620 tons. In other uses there was a decline from 17,400 tons in 1934 to 16,630 tons in 1935.

The United States Bureau of the Census reports the production of babbitt metal in 1935 at 22,963,751 pounds compared with 21,389,527 pounds in 1934, and 20,089,376 pounds in 1933.

Pullman's Net Loss $273,727 in 1935

CHICAGO, March 25 (AP)—The annual report of Pullman Incorporated disclosed 1935 operations resulted in a net loss of $273,727, or 7 cents per share of capital stock, compared with an earning of $2,957,669, or 76 cents per share, in 1934.

The sleeping car business sustained a $1,646,980 loss contrasted with profit of $597,355 in 1935. The manufacturing business had earnings of $228,717, compared with $1,292,591 in 1934.

Gross revenue from sleeping car operations was $46,758,260, representing a recovery of 18.9 per cent from the 1933 low but only 57 per cent of the 1925-29 average. David A. Crawford, president, attributed the net loss, despite the expansion in gross revenue, to an enlarged maintenance expenditure, charges in connection with the air-conditioning program, and to increased pay roll costs.

Mr. Crawford said there has been continued improvement in Pullman gross revenue the first two months of 1936, running about 14 per cent above the 1935 level, reflecting the heaviest winter travel in recent years.

Economist Believes Tariff Cuts Vital to Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, March 25—In an address before the annual meeting of the Washington World Affairs Council held in Tacoma early in March, Ben H. Kiser, well-known Spokane economist, spoke on "The Principle of Reciprocal Trade Agreements With Special Reference to Canadian-American Relations."

Mr. Kiser believes that no complete recovery can come to the United States until tariff walls are equitably leveled down. "Foreign tariff reprisals," he said, "inspired by the gradual building up of the American tariff wall, cut American farm exports from $1,900,000,000 a year to $700,000,000. The $1,200,000,000 loss in export trade was seen in a great decrease in the farmer's buying power and every industry suffered."

Ecker Is Chairman, Lincoln President Of Metropolitan

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Frederick H. Ecker, who rose from office boy to president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has been elected to the newly-created office of chairman of the board.

Leroy A. Lincoln, formerly vice-president and general counsel, was chosen to replace him as president.

The company's board of directors, following their regular meeting, also announced the election of the following officers:

Vice-presidents: Frederic W. Ecker, formerly treasurer; James D. Craig, formerly actuary; James E. Kavanagh, Ernest H. Wilkes, and Henry E. North, formerly second vice-presidents.

Senior actuary: Raymond V. Carpenter, formerly actuary.

Second vice-presidents: Charles G. Taylor Jr., Samuel Milligan, Alexander C. Campell, Frederick J. Williams, and Harry D. Wright, formerly third vice-presidents.

Treasurer—Harry C. Hagerty, formerly assistant treasurer.

Actuary—Horace R. Bassford, formerly assistant actuary.

General counsel—Harry Cole Bates and Frederic G. Dunham, formerly assistants general counsel.

The new chairman of the board, who will continue to be the company's chief executive officer, began as a $4 a week office boy in 1883, when he was 15. He now is 67. While still in his 20's he was made head of the bond and mortgage division, and from then he rose rapidly through the ranks, becoming president seven years ago.

The company's 1935 statement showed a gain in insurance in force of $3,897,393,574 since 1928.

Mr. Lincoln, the new president, joined the company in 1918 as general attorney. Prior to 1915 he practiced law in Buffalo, N. Y.

Of the newly appointed vice-presidents, Mr. Kavanagh started as an agent in Toronto, Ont., in 1897, and Mr. Wilkes as an agent in San Francisco in 1902. Mr. Wilkes was in charge of the Pacific coast head office at San Francisco from 1920 until 1928, when he was transferred to the home office as a second vice-president.

Crude Oil Output Increases 27,600 Barrels in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Production of crude oil in the United States last week amounted to 2,835,950 barrels, on a daily average basis, compared with 2,808,350 in the preceding week, an increase of 27,600 barrels, according to the report of the American Petroleum Institute. This exceeded the daily average of 2,738,900 barrels calculated by the Department of Interior for March by 97,050 barrels.

The important changes were increases of 11,150 barrels in Oklahoma, 9850 in Kansas, 8800 in Louisiana and 7850 in Texas.

Motor fuel stocks, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the close of last week were estimated at 73,157,000 barrels, against 72,722,000 at the close of the preceding week, a gain of 435,000. Gasoline stocks at refineries rose 263,000 barrels to 46,532,000, while those in bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines gained 240,000 to 19,268,000. Unfinished gasoline stocks declined 68,000 barrels to 7,357,000. At the close of March last year motor fuel stocks amounted to 66,290,000 barrels.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON in the Fenway—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath from May 1 to Oct. 1. Box B-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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JUNE to October, large cool studio with balcony and reception room; exceptionally appointed, radio, grand piano, living accommodations for two or three with bath and complete kitchen; $125 month. Communication invited MARY STUART, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

3 ROOMS furnished, street floor; also a sublet of 5 rooms; near The Mother Church. MRS. TIFFIN, 3 Westland Ave., Suite 12, Boston. KEN 2458.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists also historical points, chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. Ken. 1022. Charles W. Chapman, 9b Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions, reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

TO LET—Attractive summer cottage on lake, 14 miles from Boston, $150 for season. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City. Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

RESPONSIBLE business couple desire living accommodations within hour commuting distance New York Central; state full details. Room 1044, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, High class domestic help, male, female, all nationalities 1437 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn., N. Y. Ma. 6-7632.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724.

EXTERMINATORS

GUARANTEE Exterminating Co. of Guaranteed Sanitation, Inc., operating eight suburban branches, offers exterminating, fumigating, mothproofing, termite-proofing service; also control of bird and squirrel nuisance. Tel. (day-night) LOngacre 5-6600 or address 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Two three-quarter couches and silk floss mattresses, excellent condition. 11 Norway St., Suite 3. Ken. 8158.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Fine values in factory floor sample bedroom sets, rugs, dining sets, maple dinette and breakfast sets, parlor sets, studio couches, Easy washers, cedar chests, chairs, tables, twin beds, etc.
BETTER HOMES INSTITUTE
10 Union Square Somerville, Mass.

GOOD selection of exceptionally fine used and new sample furniture, rugs and furnishings for every room; new Simmons mattresses and studio beds; great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—I can offer a good home and moderate salary to single man willing to be useful in garden and house and who is familiar with Philadelphia suburbs; please give age, references and experience. CHAS. H. ELLIOTT, Noble and Rydal Roads, Noble, Pa.

MEN (colored) for different permanent positions in private institution; references required. TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged; family of 2; good cook, care of boy 5 years; good home; small salary. Box C-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Cook-general housework; no laundry. Jersey, three adults. Phone Thursday, STuyvesant 9-2520. Write Box R-7, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive home, overlooking Fenway; quiet, homelike atmosphere; loving care if needed. Circle 6335.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFELKER, Jr., Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—Local and long distance; fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, two exposures, three days weekly; another two afternoons weekly. 551 5th Ave. Tel. Mu. 2-5833.

PRINTING

Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pig. Co., 12 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

AN INVESTMENT IN GENEROUS LIVING

Down a Linden-lined drive to a splendid old brick Southern colonial mansion; stables, tennis, cottages, tennis court, sweeping lawns; 53 gorgeous wooded acres to a river, and yet within modest in upkeep; here is the finest bargain in years; 30-minute drive to Boston over superhighway; $20,000—maybe less. Box B-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline, Asp. 1564

Alford Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts
Homes for Rental WESTON Land for Estates
John H. Benson, 483 B. Post Rd., Weston, Mass. Waltham 4557 Eves., Centre Newton 4047

RAY AYERS
Rental and Sales Service
71 Park Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—8-room house for sale, furnished, 3 baths, 2-car garage, plot 90x150; Canterbury section; artistically landscaped. Rockville Centre 674-W.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CAPABLE, alert, conscientious woman to represent us in securing new business; commission basis; need devote part time only, but energetic and enterprising enough to produce real results; territory, suburbs of Newark, N. J. Address to CRESCENT LAUNDRY SERVICE, INC., 205 N. 5th St., Newark, N. J.

SILVERWARE

SILVER — WHERE? Kingdon's, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Va. 3-8400. Save on Silverware for weddings, birthdays, graduations, homes. Repairing, Repairing.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—New low rates for the winter months. Mrs. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in detached house with piazzas, oil heat, parking; permanent or transients. LONgwood 8775.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms, interesting helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C., 430 West 118th Street, Apt. 75—Medium size, quiet, sunny court room, opposite Columbia; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave.—One, two exceptional large front; elevator, refrigeration; nr. church, both subways, bus. De Camp.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th St.—Exceptionally desirable single, double rooms; $3 up; seen, appreciated. MRS. ALICE RICE.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LOCAL and suburban saleswomen wanted for unusually attractive women's accessories: bags, scarfs, lingerie, stockings and handkerchiefs; remunerative commission. Phone Chelsea 3-5839, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, competent, careful driver, with extensive traveling experience, desires position; reasonable rates; excellent references. C. N. 4072-J or write Box B-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GARDENER-CHAUFFEUR, experienced estate manager, good references. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. Ken. 4033.

HARVARD graduate desires summer work; two years experience yacht club, sailing, swimming, managing regattas; camp counsellor two years, instructor athletics boys' school. All sports. Box C-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN, married, seeks position superintendent church, office or apartment building; seven years' experience church superintendent; mechanical, adaptable, willing; excellent references. Write Box M-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ORGANIST experienced Christian Science services, desires position, permanent or substitute. FREDERICK A. WOHLFORTH, Princeton, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Lady, companion or light housekeeper, business people, city or country; good sewer; pleasant home preferred to large compensation. C. M., 121 McDougal St.

COPY WRITER with department store, newspaper and publicity experience wants permanent connection; will consider low salary to start. Gramercy 5-5168. EUNICE SPELLMAN, 51 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GOVERNESS, college graduate, experienced with children 2 years up; go anywhere; drive car; references. Write Box T-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, 12 years' engineering, technical; conscientious, capable. Write Box M-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SUMMER CAMP position wanted by graduate of Principia and Carnegie Institute of Technology. Class of 1936; art instructor or counsellor. SUE FULLER, 2085 Beechwood Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG American lady desires position as companion-housekeeper or hostess; references. Tel. weekdays Centre Newton 2077 (Mass.).

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT — Furnished bungalow, 3-car garage, Cape Cod, 3 miles from Hyannis, Mass., near Englewood on Lewis Bay. S-8, 1218 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CHILD needing special care, tutored in my home, elementary subjects, handcrafts. Box W-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—ROBERT MALONE—315 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted—Singing—Voice Building—Correct diction in speaking. Free Recital March 31, at 8. Circle 7-2121 for appointment.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City. Berg. 4-4333.

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED

I BUY discarded clothing in wearable condition; a postal card or tel. call will be greatly appreciated. M. WOLF, 47 Auburn St., Boston. LAF. 8391.

WEARING APPAREL

HAND-MADE suits knitted to order; wool $10, boucle $25, materials included. MRS. DE ROSSA, 4620 Greene St., Michigan 8300, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

A. A. PREVITI, Prop.
Terminal Market
MEATS AND POULTRY
ATLANTIC AND MISSOURI AVES.
PHONE 5-0215

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
95 North Arlington Ave. Orange 4-4571
8-10 A. M. Daily Except Saturday
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

The PARADE of the NEW
SPRING FASHIONS
Gay—Flowered—Flattering
Hats by BEVERLY
BEVERLY SHOPS, Inc.
2A Washington Street, East Orange
20 Church Street, Montclair
Milady's Smart Hatter—Moderately Priced

HENRY M. LESHER
Real Estate — Insurance
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Member, Board of Realtors of the Oranges and Maplewood
Charter Member, Institute of Real Estate Management
142 Eaton Place at Glove St., Station
Orange 3-0276 Res. Or. 5-7807

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Lantz Beauty Service
All Operations, 35c
Given in a quiet, pleasant atmosphere.
200 Springdale Ave., nr. No. Grove St.
ORANGE 5-0867

GUILLAUME'S
Hairdressers
Formerly the Dainty Deb Shoppe
Now Located at
84 N. Walnut St., at William St.
A Modern Shop with the Same Excellent Service
ORANGE 5-0750

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

E. H. VANDIVER
Texaco Products
Havoline Wax Free Oil
Marfak Lubrication
Firestone Tires
Battery Service
38 North Arlington Avenue
H. FRIEDMAN, Prop.
Battery and Tire Service
SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
Gas Simonizing Oil
Specialized Lubrication
Phone Orange 3-9510
387 SPRINGDALE AVENUE

ELIZABETH

Telephone ELIZABETH 2-5877
The Henry Cook Printshop
Printing and Service
Since 1863
1160 Elizabeth Avenue Elizabeth, N. J.

HACKENSACK

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store
Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

AYLWARD'S FOOD SHOP
254 Main Street

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS

'blue coal' FUEL from COKE SERVICE, INC.
Beech Street and Railroad Avenue
Telephone—Hackensack 3-0500
HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Interest Paid on Savings
Deposited on or before the 10th business day of next month.

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-2943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS
Also Koppers Seaboard Coke
370-390 Mercer St. Tel. Bergen 3-2426

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

STRUBBE'S
ICE CREAM in fancy molds for your EASTER DINNER.
Home Made Candy Fresh Daily
178 Maplewood Avenue SO 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-3920

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday inclusive.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6308

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

MILLINERY
Newest Creations for Spring and Summer. Unsurpassed in style, quality and workmanship. Satisfying the individual requirements of the most exacting. Unbelievably low in price.
Grace M. Cunningham
497 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

77 ORANGE ROAD
TEA ROOM
Dinners—Luncheons
Bridge Parties a Specialty
Near Christian Science church
Montclair, N. J. Tel. 2-9642

GORDON T. McCLARY
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
615 Valley Road, Upper Montclair

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
OPEN UP A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gas—Oil—Lubrication
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Goodrich and Socony Vacuum Products
684 Bloomfield Ave. 17-19 Orange Rd.
Montclair, N. J. Phone Mont. 2-0510

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The **Wedgwood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
Royal Scarlet Jellies
7 Unusual Flavors
4 large jars for 89c
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Phones Montclair 3-0220-1

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
Exclusive Agents in Montclair and its environs for
KIRK STERLING SILVER
CLAIRIDGE THEATRE BUILDING
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Stewart & Van Dyne
New Low Prices
CLEANING and DYEING
of Wearing Apparel, Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

For the Best in USED CARS
Consult
Packard Montclair Co.
David Sigrist, Mgr.
125 Glenridge Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-8040

EVELYN Dining Room
Where Cooking is an Art and Eating a Pleasure
BREAKFASTS—LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
Dinner 50c and 65c
Luncheons 35c, 40c and 45c
335 Bloomfield Avenue Ph. Montclair 2-9627

NEWARK

PRINTING
THE ADAMS PRESS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
88 Halsey St. Newark, N. J.
Phone Market 2-8393

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Perhaps You Need a Permanent, a Finger Wave or Parker Method Care for Your Scalp
We Specialize in All
BEAUTY STUDIO
Adelaide B. Vreeland
Phone HU. 3-1439 115 Roseville Ave. Newark, N. J.

NUTLEY

THE LITTLE SHOP
EASTER WEAR
NEW DRESSES and SUITS
From $7.95 to $25
NUT 2-0140 356 PASSAIC AVE.

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

For Your Easter Coats and Suits and Easter Frocks
shop at
The Embassy Dress Shoppe
Main St. and Essex Ave., Orange, N. J.

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
(Since 1908)
239-241 MAIN ST. ORANGE, N. J.

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place So. 2-2260

A NEW COLLECTION OF
EVENING DRESSES
ANNE McNEIL
128 So. ORANGE AVENUE
SO-2-9663

PASSAIC

STEWART ART SHOP
Easter Cards
Unusual Gifts
Stationery
PASS. 2-2205 651 MAIN AVE.

PATERSON

ELITE MILLINERY SHOP
New pastel felts and straw hats for spring and summer wear, attractively priced.
98 BROADWAY

PLAINFIELD

KOPPERS COKE
N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
FUEL OIL
LEHIGH - COAL
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield 6-1911
For Holidays and Night Service
Call Plainfield 6- 0427-J / 3614-R

The **STATE TRUST** Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8562

BENEDICT'S DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED
MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries — Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

Professional Beauty Shop
Telephone 6-9281
PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
Cor. 7th St. and Park Ave.

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 W. FRONT STREET
offer you now, as since 1868, EXPERT SERVICE *in Picture Framing*
Regilding and Restoring of Paintings and Prints
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ALICE LOWE JOHNSON
Beauty Shoppe
Preston Street Hack 2-0610
ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVING SYSTEM

ARONSON'S FUR SHOP
190 Main St. Hack 2-8428
Remodelling
Fur Storing at Summer Prices

RIDGEWOOD

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
KOPPERS COKE—FUEL OIL
11 Prospect Street
TEL. RIDGEWOOD 6-5040

MASON'S MARKET
Everything in Food
733 Godwin Ave. Wortendyke
Tel. Ridgewood 6-0384

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD

UNGER'S
Complete Stock of Knitting and Crocheting Materials
Free instructions if materials are purchased here
132 PARK AVENUE, RUTHERFORD
MAISON GIANNE
Millinery

2 Ames Ave. Ru. 2-3126
Smart Millinery
$1.00 and up
Kathryn G. Chronistere
Susanne Hoxie

CRAIG FUEL CO.
COAL — OIL — COKE
Unexcelled Service
10 PARK AVENUE RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Phones:
RUT 2-6600 RUT 2-6601

FLOWERS of DISTINCTION
Lilies, Tulips, Sweet Peas and many others to bring the spirit of Easter to Your Home
"Say It With Flowers"
BORSCHNECK & NOTT
102 Park Avenue Phone Rut 2-1552

GERTRUDE R. SCHAMPAN
Gift and Card Shop
I have added Lamp Tables to my regular selection of China, Glass, Pottery, Lamps, Hosiery, Purses and Flowers. All are unusual and moderately priced.
142 Park Ave. Ru 2-2046
Next Door to the Library

TEANECK

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

TRENTON

COURT PASTRY SHOP
1143 EAST STATE STREET
Tel. 2-9293 WM. ROSH
214 S. Broad Street Baker

WESTFIELD

RED CROSS SHOES
NEE DELL SHOE
135 EAST BROAD STREET

SIEVER'S BAKERY
117 East Broad Street
All Kinds of Bread and *Different* Pies, Cakes, Cookies
Come In and Try Them

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

MEET ME AT
Klingers Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street Tel. 2-2640
Specials in Meats, Fruits and Vegetables Daily

WEST NEW YORK

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad JEWELER
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH STREET
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Appel JEWELER
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call TI-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Erie, Pa. DEPARTMENT STORE
Featuring Women's Spring
Printzess Coats and Suits

HARRISBURG

BON AMI
and Other
Monitor Advertised Products
I. L. DOUGHERTY
Successor to Geo. N. Barnes

The Well Dresser
CALLS
HAROLDS VALETERIA
3407 DERRY STREET Phone 5233

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
McIntyre's Butter Creams $0.60
McIntyre's Choc. and Bon Bons ..... .75
McIntyre's Choc. and Vanilla Ice Cream, per quart 1.00
Pastry, Groceries and Provisions
Dining Room open from 12 noon until 8:30
Visit our new branch at Overbrook
2125 N. 63RD STREET

PHILADELPHIA

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

PHILADELPHIA—Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000 *Open Evenings*

BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

F. G. Perry
Optician
2033 Jenkins Arcade Bldg. Atlantic 2687
PITTSBURGH, PA.

READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

Enjoy the programs from Station WIXAL on an
ARIA radio
Exclusive with
POMEROY'S
E. S. CERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SCRANTON

Get ready for Easter!
Samters will clothe every member of your family.
Best selections, better values. You can buy on our 90-day plan!

SAUL RUBINOW
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NATURE denies her instructions to none who desire to become her pupils.
—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS

Daily Features

ALL good awaits the man whose desire to serve is the dominant passion of his life.—SHELDON.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Practically All Good

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

AS ROGER P. SCROGGINS stepped toward the front door, with his high hat in one hand all ready to be placed on his head, and his cane in the other, Mrs. Scroggins skipped from the kitchen and put herself between her husband and the front door. This made it necessary for Mr. S. to stop, which he did, going into a low bow.

"My dear," he said, "so here you are."

She smiled and admitted as much, then took from where she had been holding it behind her back a sprig of pussy willow.

"For your hat," she said, and stuck the branch of shiny gray "pussies" into her husband's high hat. He looked at the decorated hat with a broad smile of pleasure. "My dear," he said, "if I had not been in the mood for spring before, I would be now."

As he stepped from Ulmus Americana (American elm) the sun was warm on the Common. Green was begining to show here and there in the grass. His step was light and the swing of his cane was as jaunty a thing as one would see in miles of walking. He had walked only a short way when a whir of wings sounded—and at his side was Araminta, the first robin.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Sprig of Pussy Willow in His Hat

"My dear," said Scroggins warmly. "So you are here."

"I've been in the neighborhood for some time," said the first robin in her choicest spring accents, but I just got to the Common this minute. I can show you some snowdrops and a few crocuses if you'd like to see them."

"Like to see them indeed!" said the venerable squirrel. "It was for things like crocuses and snowdrops and sunshine and green-turning grass that I came out this morning—and," he bowed, "for such other welcome sights as yourself."

Araminta acknowledged the gallantry by flying hurriedly into the branches of a near-by tree, returning shortly. "Follow me," she said.

Scroggins followed her. She flew some and walked some. In a very few moments they came to a house where there were window boxes filled with crocuses and snowdrops.

"There they are," said Araminta.

Scroggins looked long and hard. So did Araminta. Suddenly she became quite apologetic, and would have blushed if that were her habit. "Dear, dear!" she said. "My thoughts have been so full of crocuses and snowdrops that I forgot to tell you how splendid the pssy willows are in your hat."

Scroggins took the hat off, bowed low, and, quickly as anything, took off one of the gray buds and handed it to Araminta. She accepted it with a murmur of pleasure and flew away.

Scroggins' step was high indeed as he turned homeward. "Mrs. Scroggins. Pussy willow. Araminta. Sunshine. Greening grass. Crocuses. Snowdrops. In short—Spring," he said to himself as he swung along.

Guess Again Answers (45)

1. No. It is a co-ordinating conjunction—links members of equal value.
2. No. Although Los Angeles is a greater number of degrees of longitude east of Nome than it is west of New York, a degree of longitude has a greater value in miles in the latitude of Los Angeles than in that of Nome—owing to the fact that Nome lies farther north on the sphere.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.
5. Yes. They are spelled differently but are pronounced alike.
6. No. Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel.
7. Yes; also Ruth's.
8. No. They are on the same parallel of latitude.
9. No. Insert "a" before "silver."
10. No.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Not to Myself Alone" (H. A. L.)—The poem you seek is J. Russell Webb's poem of the same name, which we are quoting:

"Not to myself alone,"
The little opening flower, transported, cries,—
"Not to myself alone I bud and bloom.
With fragrant breath the breezes I perfume,
And gladden all things with my rainbow dyes.
The bee comes sipping every eventide,
His dainty fill;
The butterfly within my cup doth hide.
From threatening ill."

"Not to myself alone,"
The circling star with honest pride doth boast,—
"Not to myself alone I rise and set.
I write upon Night's coronal of jet
His power and skill who formed our myriad host;
A friendly beacon at heaven's open gate,
I gem the sky,
That man might ne'er forget, in every fate,
His home on high."

"Not to myself alone,"
The heavy-laden bee doth murmuring hum,—
"Not to myself alone, from flower to flower,
I roam the wood, the garden, and the bower,
And to the hive at evening weary come:
For man, for man, the luscious food I pile
With busy care,
Content if he repay my ceaseless toil
With scanty share."

"Not to myself alone,"
The soaring bird with lusty pinion sings,—
"Not to myself alone I raise my song.
I cheer the drooping with my warbling tongue,
And bear the mourner on my viewless wings;
I bid the hymnless churl my anthem learn,
And God adore;
I call the worldling from his dross to turn,
And sing and soar."

"Not to myself alone,"
The streamlet whispers on its pebbly way,—
"Not to myself alone I sparkling glide.
I scatter health and life on every side,
And strew the fields with herb and flow'ret gay.
I sing unto the common, bleak and bare,
My gladsome tune;
I sweeten and refresh the languid air
In droughty June."

"Not to myself alone,"
O man, forget not—thou, earth's honored priest,
Its tongue, its soul, its life, its pulse, its heart—
In earth's great chorus to sustain thy part!
Chiefest of guests at love's ungrudging feast,
Play not the niggard; spurn thy native clod,
And self disown.
Live to thy neighbor; live unto thy God;
Not to thyself alone!

This poem may be found in "Beacon Lights of Patriotism," by Henry B. Carrington, published by Silver, Burdett & Co.

Pauses

THERE are pauses amidst study, and even pauses of seeming idleness, in which a process goes on which may be likened to the digestion of food. In those seasons of repose, the powers are gathering their strength for new efforts; as land which lies fallow recovers itself for tillage."—*J. W. Alexander.*

Homeward at Sunset

Monitor Camera Club from Helen Heaton, Rifle, Colo.

Now the Day Is Over

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Majority to Elect

Question: The bylaws of an organization state that a majority vote is necessary to elect officers. In balloting for a board of five directors, six members received a majority vote. The two members receiving the lowest number of votes received also the same number. Which is the proper procedure, to ballot until five members receive a majority, or to ballot on the names of the two who received the lowest number of votes in the first ballot cast?

Answer: The chair should announce the election of the first four names, and a new ballot should be taken for the fifth member of the board. On this ballot it would not be necessary to confine voting to the two names which were tied on the former ballot. In order to be elected, according to Robert's Parliamentary Law (page 229), a candidate must have a vote as large as the majority of the number of ballots cast for members of the board, and must also have more votes than any candidate who is not elected.

(Note: The above answer applies also to another question regarding a board of four members, where the rules permit a plurality to elect, when the ballot resulted in a tie vote for fourth and fifth places. Another ballot should be taken for the fourth member of the board.)

Brevities

Humorist: A letter that was dispatched from Paris in 1922 has just been delivered in a town 30 miles away. The postal authorities are making no charge for storage, however.

Detroit Free Press: Now the people of New York are quite sure they have the very tallest buildings in the world.

Punch: "I want a book that is chock full of different characters," says a film producer. How about the telephone directory?

In Lighter Vein

Only One Conclusion

"My friends," said the campaign orator, "I am full of uncertainty."

A number of people in the audience looked at one another and hoarsely whispered, "He must have been eating hash."—*Table Talk.*

Answers

"But, Professor, this doesn't look like the stratosphere to me!"

On the Desert

A British tourist journeyed from Cairo to the Pyramids. Fired by romantic tales, he felt sure he had reached the land where nothing savoring of western civilization would be allowed to disturb the Arabian Nights atmosphere.

When he reached the Pyramids and was hoisted to a camel by a picturesque Arab, he quivered with delight. But he had a rude awakening. "What's your camel's name?" he asked the Arab.

"Greta Garbo," was the answer.—*Tit-Bits.*

A Chip Off the Old Bench

"Now, Teddy," mother said, "don't let Benny out while I'm shopping, for he will spend his dime on candy."

But when she returned there was no sign of Benny. "You didn't let him out to spend that dime, did you, Teddy?" she demanded.

"I let Benny out on bail, mother," Teddy replied. "Here's the dime."

Hm-m!

What! No songs yet, such as: "Fly my dear, to the stratosphere, in my gondola built for two"?

To a Leg of Lamb

By E. R. Currier

O lowly leg of lamb, thee I extol,
For that on thee my seventh magic meal
In sequence I have made since first did fall
The shining blade. My jubilance was real
When I beheld thee, juicy, crisp, and brown,
Fresh from the oven come. But that was least
Of all the praise of thee which I did own
As still thou came to grace the nightly feast.
But as we enter on another week
And still thou comest, guised as this and that,
The sight of thee doth make my praise grow weak
And turn my song to minor, somewhat flat.
As hash or soup, when can I hope to see,
O lowly leg of lamb, the end of thee?

Accumulation

A visitor asked little Alice how old she was, what grade she was in at school, and so on. Finally Alice felt that she should show some interest in his affairs, so she asked how many children he had. He answered that he had five.

"My!" exclaimed Alice, "how they do accumulate."—*Parents.*

—Birmingham Weekly Post

"Are many people away holiday-making?"

"Five gallons of my customers were away last week end, ma'am."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Picnic Parties

A MAN and wife have been engaged in an original money-making venture, one which might be carried on in many localities. They advertised that they will conduct children's or grownup's picnic parties or outings. A mother who wishes to give a picnic, instead of a house party, to entertain her child's friends, simply telephones this couple, mentioning the number of guests and the kind of lunch desired. The woman cooks the meal, and the man makes the necessary trips to the place of meeting.

Many professional women when they want a picnic, simply telephone this couple and tell them what they would like to have served. Paper plates and napkins, and containers for hot and cold foods are used; and this couple are finding that they are making friends as well as customers in this town.

J. L. L., Davis, Calif.

Daily Anecdote

Memory

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THOMAS FULLER, gifted with a remarkable memory, frequently attended the sessions of the Committee of Sequestration sitting at Waltham, in Essex, where he was often complimented upon his rare gift.

On one occasion he offered to give the committee a specimen of his memory, and to this they very willingly agreed.

"You want a specimen of my memory," he said, "and you shall have it. You have seen fit to sequester and imprison a poor but honest parson who is a near neighbor of mine. This man has a large family and his circumstances are poor. If you will have the goodness to release him out of prison, I pledge myself never to forget the kindness while I live."

The parson was immediately released.

Guess Again

45.

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven out of 10 is a good score)

1. Is "and" a subordinating conjunction? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Does Los Angeles lie farther east of Nome than it lies west of New York? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Is Jefferson City the capital of Missouri? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Does the flag fly night and day over the United States Capitol? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Are "hymn" and "him" homonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. If you were looking for the book of Ezekiel, and you opened your Bible to Jeremiah, should you turn the pages at the left? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. Was Naomi Orpah's mother-in-law? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Does Columbia, S. C., lie farther south than Los Angeles? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Does the following sentence conform to the rules of good English: "An iron kettle and silver tray were sold at the auction"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Is at least one of the following words misspelled: Britain, Britannia, Brittany? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

What They Say

Try It

"Wars between nations are an obvious anachronism. I wish I were sure they will not be followed by civil wars between classes. Of course, Christianity would provide a cure; but we have known about Christianity for nearly two thousand years, and have never tried it yet."—*Dean Inge.*

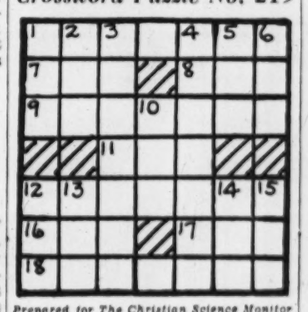
Aha!

"Sherlock Holmes, Babbitt, and Peter Pan are three book characters known all over the world. Why, only the other day I heard one man going along the street say to his companion, 'Why, if you do that, you are robbing Peter to pay Pan.'"—*William Lyon Phelps.*

Guff

"Every policeman knows that his uniform gives him no right to vent his verbal spleen on the citizen. He can arrest, or hand you a summons, but abusive oratory on his part is distinctly extra-legal."—*Henry Morton Robinson.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 219



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Sea-cow
7. Turkish commander
8. Notable period
9. Tumultuous flow
11. Beaten track
12. Pollen-bearing organs
16. Cereal grass
17. Portuguese coin
18. A burning light

Down

1. Be tangled
2. Gone by
3. Tell
4. Sways back and forth
5. Bird
6. Devour
10. A blue dye, resembling indigo
12. Old English franchise
13. Dark oily liquid
14. Born
15. Be seated.

The solution will be found elsewhere.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friend of the Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

"GOOD Samaritan of C Street." That's what the townspeople call J. W. Bagby, operator of a service station at Front and C Streets.

The lanky ex-service man has earned the title because he feeds hundreds of birds daily. Mr. Bagby estimates that he scatters out about 100 pounds of grain each month to his feathered friends.

It is an interesting study to watch Mr. Bagby talking to his bird friends each day on his corner in the center of downtown San Diego. Usually during the morning, when business at the pumps is slack, Mr. Bagby walks out on his service station lot with a big can under his arm. He whistles a long, shrill note. A lone pigeon darts down from the eaves of a building across the busy street. Others swoop after him, until the lot is covered with birds. Moreover, the service station owner trims the bills and claws of his charges when they grow too long. Asked how he was able to pick up the birds so easily, Mr. Bagby smiled and said:

"Oh, they'll come to you when they realize you are friendly. They know. Birds are smart all right—smarter than we give them credit for being."

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

New Testament

No. 106

J. The Apostolic Age (continued)

VII. Paul (continued)

12. Paul's Third Missionary Journey, with Timotheus, Erastus and Titus, about A. D. 57-60
Through Galatia and Phrygia, en route to Ephesus, Acts 18:23
a. In Ephesus:
(1) Apollos instructed, Acts 18:24-28
(2) Twelve disciples of John become Christians, Acts 19:1-7
(3) Spoke boldly in the synagogue for three months; in the school of Tyrannus for two years, Acts 19:8-10
(4) Miracles performed; Jewish exorcists; books of magical art burned, Acts 19:11-20
(5) Paul's companions, Acts 19:21-22, 29
Note: A. D. 50, about Pentecost, Paul wrote The First Epistle to the Corinthians.
(6) Tumult raised by Demetrius, the Silversmith, Acts 19:23-41
(7) In the arena, I Cor. 15:32
(8) Left Ephesus, because of the uproar against him, having been there nearly three years, Acts 20:31
(9) Left Timothy in Ephesus, I Tim. 1:3
b. Journey continued:
(1) Troas, II Cor. 2:12; Acts 20:1
(2) Set out for Macedonia, Acts 20:1-2
At Philippi met Titus, II Cor. 7:5-6
(3) In Corinth, Greece, winter, remained three months, Acts 20:2-6; I Cor. 16:6-7
Notes: At Corinth A. D. 60 Paul wrote The Second Epistle to the Corinthians; The Epistle to the Romans, which he sent by Phoebe, Rom. 16:1, 22; and probably The Epistle to the Galatians.
By this time Paul had been five times scourged, thrice beaten with rods and thrice had suffered shipwreck, II Cor. 11:24-25

(To Be Continued Daily)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Scattered Syllables

AN INTERESTING game for a party is "Scattered Syllables."

Choose any series of names: either the names of different countries, or of well-known books, animals, flowers, etc. Write out and scatter the different syllables of the words chosen, on as many sheets of paper as there are players. For example, take a few countries like England, Japan, China, Siam, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden. The way the sheet would look when the players received them would be like this: eng, na, zer, si, nor, ja, swe, pan, swit, land, land, am, way, chi, den. Of course, these are a few simple ones. Those with four, five, or six syllables in them are the difficult ones. And the more words that are used, the harder the game is.

Especially interesting is a series of poets' names.

The first player to finish with a correct list is the winner. The answers must correspond with the original list.—William B., Gravenhurst, Ont., Can.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Fair Enough*

By LE PELLEY

HARKAM JAARS SURPRISED THE DOODLEDUKS AND TURNED EVERYTHING TOPSY-TURVY BY STATING THAT HE SLEPT IN THE DAY TIME AND NOT AT NIGHT
IT'S MIGHTY INCONVENIENT FOR US TO HAVE HARKAM JAARS SLEEPING IN THE CLUB-HOUSE DAYTIMES — JUST WHEN WE WANT TO USE IT !
DO NOT DISTURB
HE PAYS HIS RENT IN ADVANCE, THOUGH---THAT'S SOMETHING
YES, BUT HOW LONG IS HE GOING TO STAY ?
PLUNKY, SUSIE, I DON'T KNOW
WELL, DON'T YOU THINK WE'RE BEING TOO EASY WITH HIM ?
OH NO—HE TOLD US THAT WE MUST COUNT ON DROPPING IN TO SEE HIM, IF WE EVER VISIT MARS

The Adventures of Waddles—*The String Quartette Dissolves*

By THE HAGERS

THE LIGHTS AND MUSIC STANDS WERE SET, AND READY FOR OUR STRING QUARTETTE.
JACK SAID HE HAD TO WORK TILL TEN. TOO BAD! WE'LL HAVE A TRIO THEN.
JOE CALLED; SOME GUESTS DROPPED IN, HE SAID. O WELL! I'LL PLAY DUETS WITH TED.
BUT WHEN TED CALLED WITH HIS EXCUSE I JUST GAVE UP. WHAT WAS THE USE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"A Great Opportunity"

TWO wrongs don't make a right. But if one of them lies on each side of a dispute, they may cancel out. As the League of Nations Council adjourns its meeting in London, it would be well for all peoples and statesmen to recognize that no country has such clean hands that it can throw stones without inviting a return barrage.

Some of that hopefulness and much of that trustfulness just voiced by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts in a ceremony at the Rhodes Memorial at Groote Schuur, near Cape Town, should be cherished the world over during the next several weeks. The task of reconciling French and German views must now be shouldered by diplomats who will work without the drawbacks or the advantages of the highly publicized League procedures. If General Smuts's inclination to regard "this Rhineland trouble as a great opportunity when peace can be rewritten" is shared widely enough, the war which seemed upon us a few days ago and is still predicted within two years can be reduced to the shadow of an old fear.

Where others see a threat of war, General Smuts looks forward "to a great peace conference coming in a few months" and to the "wiping out of the last of the legacy of trouble left us by the Paris peace conference." But that achievement will require that nations weigh their own shortcomings in the scale with their neighbors', and that a propaganda of understanding displace the propaganda of misunderstanding on which the people's thoughts are fed.

A question today is to trust or not to trust Chancellor Hitler. His words say peace, earnestly and urgently. His actions are liable to other interpretations. France appears to have a clear case on the illegality of Herr Hitler's Rhineland move, argue the more elusive moral aspects as one will. But it was a French infringement of legality that called forth comment from General Smuts in 1923. The French occupation of the Ruhr cannot be overlooked in any argument about respect for legality.

The inclination of British statesmen and public opinion to base their new efforts for peace on something deeper than legality is due partly to a recognition that few countries have abided consistently in obedience to it. Naturally no one would condone treaty-breaking, although a member of the House of Lords the other day went so far as to admit that "we all do it," but we all have seen again and again that legality alone will not command lasting respect. For another reason also the willingness to trust Herr Hitler—as General Smuts would do—is common sense. This reason is that there is nothing else to do, at least until the people are less insistent on peace.

It is possible to point out less disturbing ways than those employed by the German Chancellor to proclaim his country's self-respect to the rest of the world. It is useless now to ask him to withdraw the troops he sent into the Rhineland. He cannot do that now even under his own initiative, since any such action on his part would be bound to be interpreted as a surrender to foreign pressure.

One regret the world must share, however encouraging the immediate outcome of this crisis—or opportunity. It will seem that the road to settlement was opened by power of force. Champions of world law need not forget, however, that this was so because power politics has kept too tight a grip on such world law as we have known up to now. They need not forget that the challenge to world order which the German move has constituted was possible only because the system of world order harbored elements of oppression. And if the remembrance of these facts can guide the building of a new peace, these weeks may go down in history as a period of unquestionable opportunity.

A Sensible Move

THE blanket order by the F. W. Woolworth Company to its branches to discontinue all sales of play pistols merits a passing salute by the marchers in the army of peace lovers. It is, to say the least, disconcerting to parents, and to those who are not parents, when they are waylaid by children removed one step from the baby carriage with shrill shouts of "Put 'em up!"

Only recently a child in Long Island, New York, was gravely injured when the strong spring of a toy arm suddenly went off cock. Teachers and pupils at the school the boy attended started energetic crusade against all such potentially harmful toys, but it is saddening to reflect that such alertness must wait upon accident. Apart from the physical danger, however, the universal wish for peace is not furthered by fostering a fondness for weapons which are usually used for mimic warfare or imitation of the cowardly acts of gangsters.

While the discouragement of the use of toy arms may not seem greatly to advance the sentiment against war—actual or mimic—the ruling of the 5 and 10-cent store management is a move in the right direction.

Something Salvaged

THE naval treaty signed in London today is undeniably a grim and challenging reminder of the impoverishment of the cause of international understanding. It has only three signatories, and yet there are now seven naval powers. It bears the mark of fear and the world's sense of insecurity in the abandonment of any effort to set a limit on the amount of new naval construction. It leaves the way open for a naval race. What limitations on sizes and types of ships it does provide are contingent in effect on observance by a nonsignatory—Japan.

Yet it stands as a monument to the patience and perseverance of the delegates of the three powers who stayed with it to the end, and to the determination of their governments to persist in efforts to salvage something from the wreckage of naval limitation. Seldom has an international conference survived such obstacles. When Japan—the third greatest naval power—withdrew, the conference could have collapsed without discredit to its members. When France refused to permit the admission of Germany to repair the loss of Japan, it might have broken up. Then the refusal of Italy to sign so long as sanctions are in force might easily have been a final straw.

But England, the United States and France remained convinced that the world still has something to gain from preservation of the structure of naval limitation, no matter how fragmentary in form, and from retention of the organization for periodic consultation.

What they have achieved by their perseverance is disturbingly fragile as a barrier to possible outbreaks of rivalry. But it is more than most delegates expected when they sat down to the opening session nearly four months ago. Its qualitative provisions should keep new construction in good order. Its provisions for advance notice of all naval construction among the signatories and exchange of full information constitute a new experiment in arms limitation which may have a future. Its potential value cannot yet be estimated. Its only immediate certain value is as a medium for keeping alive the conception of joint international effort toward naval limitation. Since it can scarcely be expected to restrict the freedom of any naval power in achieving what that power conceives to be its national defense needs, the treaty cannot be made a basis for nationalistic charges of "bondage" and "inequality." It may do some good now, and pave the way for a better arrangement later. It is worth trying.

Talking for the Record

HE'S in the army now. The old barracks ballad rings true. That much at least is certain regarding the status of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, who talked himself into the Congressional Record and out of his army post with words more witty than wise. A White House statement to the effect that "General Hagood will take a three months' leave of absence and his future assignment will be determined in the meantime" gives reason to suppose the soldier has squared himself with his Commander-in-Chief. It is generally believed that he will hear his next reveille as commanding officer at Governors Island.

Now that the smoke of conflicting emotions has lifted and political sniping has ceased, the incident evoked by General Hagood's criticism of governmental policy before a congressional committee can be reviewed in a clearer light. The General's removal now looks much more like discipline called for under the army code and less like political resentment.

What is even more clear is that blame for the whole affair rests much more upon Congress than upon the General. It now seems quite evident that the congressional committee which requested General Hagood to testify before it, asked him leading questions and then "doctored" the record to make the General's remarks look more like an old-fashioned stump speech than the honest opinions of a blunt soldier. It is understood that the committee even gave General Hagood assurance of immunity, and that he in turn wished to modify his remarks for the public record.

Congress is pretty good at this business of using the Congressional Record for political purposes. Members have the right to change and amplify their remarks before the Record is printed; in other words, to present themselves not always as they are but as they would have their constituents see them.

A straightforward, unvarnished account of congressional doings and sayings is just as essential as an accurate record of the proceedings in a court of law. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth is the purpose the Congressional Record was intended to serve. It is the people's principal check on their representatives. It is one of the bulwarks of democracy. As the collective servant of the public, the responsibility for safeguarding a faithful and honest record of its stewardship rests largely on Congress itself. New appreciation of this responsibility may not be the least result of the Hagood incident.

The Money Muddle

Book News of the Day

IF THERE is any field of modern economics in which logic and reason are most wanting, it is in that of money. In this field where Paradox is now king, Paul Bakewell Jr. has attempted in his PAST AND PRESENT FACTS ABOUT MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES (New York: MacMillan. $2) to review the documentary material from the first Coinage Act of 1793 down through the Silver Purchase Act of 1878, the Gold Coinage Act of 1900 and the marvelous jumble of monetary legislation passed since 1933. Constitutional clauses, statutory requirements, Supreme Court decisions and presidential messages are cited for the entire period in such volume as amply to justify the title.

Yet Mr. Bakewell's implied definition of the "facts" is far too limited for the subject of money. His facts can be sufficient only to people who feel that reason and logic rather than politics and emotion determine — at least ought to determine—our monetary policy. Hardly ever has this been so, least of all today. In consequence, while the book does the great service of uncovering a multitude of contradictions, it fails to do the service of answering them.

* * *

Among the paradoxes which Mr. Bakewell points out is the fact that we now pretend to use as a *standard* something which is no longer fixed, but subject to alteration and "management"—an obvious contradiction of terms. "If the United States does not stabilize its standard unit of value," says Mr. Bakewell, "then the appropriation of all the money in this country cannot 'stabilize the exchange value' of a dollar which the law expressly makes unstable and uncertain."

Moreover, he points out that while tons are a standard of weight in which contracts can be drawn, gold is called a standard of value yet contracts cannot be drawn in gold. Furthermore, "reserves" as applied to banks or financial institutions are by dictionary definition assets kept in cash for meeting extraordinary demands, yet by present-day statute our gold "reserves" are permanent holdings of the Government not to be paid out to meet extraordinary public demand; in fact for the public to demand gold would be for it to demand the privilege of committing a felony.

* * *

The author wisely advises us, by implication, that in doing the planning, private or public, essential in a price system, we must have a real, fixed standard of price. He asks rhetorically, by implication, why we have not done so and why we persist in such ultimately futile logical *tours de force* as the present debtor-minded Congress has committed us to. An answer probably lies hidden among the facts which his definition does not include. We have always given lip-service to a precious-metal standard of value, yet periodically been faced, as a result, with a bitter choice between honesty and humanity. To stick to the gold standard periodically requires inhuman enforcement of contracts. To let people out of hard times periodically requires a dishonest abandonment of our gold standard tenet. Yet, as not only Mr. Bakewell but a host of other sound-money people advocate, we need a fixed yardstick of values to do business with. Would it be too naïve to suggest that the logical powers of such honest men as the author could be usefully devoted to the exploration of the possibilities of using something else besides precious metal as a yardstick of prices or standard of value?

H. M. F.

One Flood That Isn't Receding

Key of Progress

"PRESSING a gold telegraph key in his office, President Roosevelt today gave the signal that placed in operation the $35,000,000 Norris Dam," sang a wire from Washington on the third anniversary of the President's inauguration. And so the filling of the great lake in the Tennessee Valley power project began.

How many times before this famous gold key, reposing in a White House safe between performances, has set something momentous in motion. It has made history—and has a history of its own.

George W. Carmack, who discovered gold in Alaska, presented the key to President Taft for use in opening the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, June 1, 1909. With the exception of the platinum contact points, the key is made of solid gold—the first discovered in Alaska at the time of the Klondike rush. It is mounted on a slab of Alaska marble, studded with gold nuggets. The presentation took place in the East Room before one of the most distinguished audiences ever gathered at the White House. After using the key to open the exposition, President Taft presented it to Edward W. Smithers, chief telegraph operator of the White House, who still guards it and brings it forth for its public duties. Perhaps the key might intrinsically be worth a thousand dollars, or two, but "Doc" Smithers wouldn't part with it for a million. It is entitled to many "service stripes."

The key was used by President Wilson to set off the blast which blew away the Gamboa Dike, opening the Panama Canal and bringing the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans together in October, 1913.

President Coolidge tapped it to open the $57,000,000 Skagit Hydroelectric Plant at Seattle; the Merced County Exchequer Dam, California; Moffat Water Tunnel, Colorado; Carquinez Bridge, California; the Holland Vehicular Tunnel under the Hudson River, between New Jersey and New York City; the building of the New York Life Insurance Company in New York; the seven-mile tunnel through the Cascade Range on the Great Northern Railway in the State of Washington; and the highway bridge between San Mateo and Hayward, California.

President Hoover pressed the key to open the bridge connecting the States of Washington and Oregon, at Longview Wash.; to ring the opening bell for the Chicago Board of Trade in its new building; to light the Lindbergh Beacon, Chicago; to open the International Vehicular Tunnel between Detroit and Windsor, Canada; to unveil the Lincoln Memorial Statue, Spokane; and to open the new plants of the Chicago Daily News, Detroit Times, and Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Gadsden, Ala.

President Roosevelt has used it on several occasions. Early in his term he used it to detonate three dynamite charges, officially beginning work on the $75,000,000 San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, setting off simultaneous blasts on Yerba Buena Island in San Francisco Bay, on Ricon Hill, San Francisco, and at the foot of Fourteenth Street, Oakland, as part of the ground-breaking ceremony for what will be the largest bridge in the world—eight and one quarter miles long, or almost three times as long as the present largest bridge in the world, the Firth of Forth Bridge of Scotland.

This key, which is studded with too many nuggets ever to go off the gold standard, is strictly nonpartisan and nonpolitical, ready for service in any administration. It has become both an instrument and symbol of progress in great undertakings.

G. A. H.

Budgets Shadowed by Sweatshops

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A clothing budget offered in your recent issue described as "the way one dress expert figures a Boston girl can be well dressed on $72.88 a year" gives rise to one or two questions.

First, is it possible to dress at all on $72.88 a year?

Second, is it possible to dress *well* on that amount?

Third, is it right to dress on that amount if it can be avoided?

Your expert's figures appear to be based on the lowest of bargain basement prices. Hats? Yes, one can buy hats for 79 cents, provided the head size is tiny and the face striking enough in itself to offset all disadvantages.

Coats? "Brown tailored winter coat at $10.95 for two years." I should like to see any young woman who can face without shivering the thought of Boston's zero and sub-zero winters in the flimsy coat purchasable at such a price, especially with the 22-cent rayon bloomers, cotton vest ("for warmth," says the budget), and nainsook slip, which your expert lists in the underwear column!

Perhaps a housewife who is confined to her home day after day may be able to get along with two pairs of street shoes at $3.95 for a whole year, but the young woman who goes to business finds two pairs of shoes of any quality inadequate for the annual total contact with city pavements, even if she walks only as far as the nearest car or bus. And as for what happens to a pair of $3.95 shoes—a month's wear of such an investment is convincing enough.

The stocking item is not fantastic, nor are those for handkerchiefs and gloves. A girl might manage with two $1 bags. But the thought of a 98-cent umbrella weathering the rainstorms (in Boston) of three successive years is diverting, perhaps because of certain experiences with bargain sale umbrellas. I recall one "exceptional value" at $1.98, which turned inside out on the first windy corner; another at $2.25, which had a disconcerting habit of shutting down on my head like a lampshade every now and then.

Well—it *may* be possible to dress on $72.88 a year, but not to dress comfortably or well. No employer would care to be represented by a secretary or a stenographer in the shoddy garments which the mind pictures for that annual expenditure.

Certainly no employer should be willing to keep his pay roll down to the level which necessitates the purchasing of clothing produced at sweatshop prices and under sweatshop conditions. The budget presented in the Monitor is, alas! a sad example of what many young women in Boston and other cities are being driven to. It is indicative of the anti-social conditions which force down the standard of living below the line of ordinary comfort and self-respect. A whole year's cleaning allowance of $1, for instance, presumably expected to cover several dress and coat cleansings, can mean but one thing—wretchedly underpaid workmen in the cleansing shop.

PEARL STRACHAN

Medford, Mass.

Trial by Polar Jury

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thomas F. Hall, the author to whom Mr. Bennett referred recently in your letter column, was not an explorer. Mr. Hall's opinions conflicted with those formed by the world's outstanding explorers at the time the Cook-Peary controversy was at its height. His book quotes the following note on Cook contributed by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen to the Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopedia Britanica:

> Dr. Frederick A. Cook spent two years in the arctic regions, 1907-1909, and claimed to have reached the pole by sledging alone with two Eskimos a year before Peary. He submitted the evidence for this achievement to the University of Copenhagen, which failed to find it satisfactory, and Dr. Cook did not appear to challenge this decision.

Mr. Hall then remarks that "Nansen's claim to his farthest north is no better than Cook's claim to his North Pole." This negative reasoning is the keynote of Thomas Hall's analysis. Some of the arguments in your symposium of letters on Dr. Cook are quite similar to those set forth in Mr. Hall's book.

Mr. Leitzell says that "Amundsen supported him (Cook) in 1926, even though it cost him his job." In his book, "My Life as an Explorer," Captain Amundsen says of his visit to Dr. Cook at Fort Leavenworth penitentiary:

> Whatever Cook may have done, the Cook who did them was not the Dr. Cook I knew as a young man, the soul of honor and kindliness, lion-hearted in courage. The reporters who talked to me after this visit to Dr. Cook broadcast a story in which they quoted me as intimating that Peary's proofs that he had reached the pole were not conclusive, and that Cook's proofs that he had reached the pole were. The truth is that I did not even discuss this subject with any newspaperman, and that these quotations ascribed to me were pure fabrications.

Captain Amundsen doesn't say that Dr. Cook did not reach the North Pole. But in his avowed opinion Admiral Peary did. The Norwegian adds these significant words: "The only comment I feel called upon to make on the Cook-Peary controversy is: Polar records must be read in the light of the antecedents of the explorers."

H. T.

Boston.

Filling Postal Positions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In regard to post office spoils system, I have read your articles, editorials and news reports on Civil Service reform, and it would seem that if there is an honest desire for reform, both parties—Democrat and Republican—should be willing to pass a bill in Congress which would be partial to neither party. This could be accomplished by filling all positions in the postal service not now under Civil Service by a competitive Civil Service examination, showing no preference to present incumbents, but requiring the applicant to have served in the postal service for not less than fifteen years under Civil Service. This would open a field of advancement for men who have given years to learning the post office business and remove politicians of both parties whose chief qualification has been that they voted with the powers that be.

R. H. DYER

South Pasadena, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Rubles and Ratios

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

FOREIGN residents in Moscow, when asked about the cost of living since recent changes in currency regulations, shake their heads sadly and reply that they are wandering about like Alices in an economic wonderland. The more hard-headed among them, with a liking for figures, are sometimes more bewildered than the rest.

This writer was delighted when he discovered that the principal Torgsin food shop in Moscow, which has been selling goods for foreign currency since 1931, would continue to sell the same goods after February 1 as a "ruble shop." This seemed to offer a precise measuring stick. The same store, with the same goods and the same management, would take foreign currency one day and paper rubles the next. By comparing the prices, it seemed possible to determine the purchasing power of the ruble in terms of dollars.

So prices were noted on the final day of trading in foreign currency and on the opening day of trade in paper rubles. Then the writer took pencil and paper and sat down to figure. He emerged after a brief struggle more bewildered than ever. Apparently no two prices had been fixed on the same basis.

* * *

This shop, for example, had sold ten small eggs (unguaranteed) for 21 cents on one day, and on the next day for 6.50 rubles. A simple calculation showed that the ruble had been figured at thirty-one to the dollar. This compared with the official rate on that same day of 5.06 to the dollar. At the official rate, the price of eggs had risen from 21 cents to $1.28 in a day.

The next price on the list was chicken, which had sold for 25 cents a pound one day and for four rubles the next. This price had obviously been fixed at 16 rubles to the dollar. Here was the beginning of an economic mystery. Why should eggs be priced on the basis of thirty-one to the dollar and chicken at a rate of sixteen to one?

The mystery deepened as one proceeded down the list. Finnish cream had been priced at twenty-five to one, but coffee at 14.7 to one; bread at nineteen to one, but sugar at fifteen to one. Of the three meats on the list, beef had been fixed at twenty-two to one, pork at seventeen to one, and bacon at eighteen to one. No two prices on the list showed the same ratio.

Only one unmistakable fact emerged: on the basis of the official rate, the new prices were pretty startling. Coffee had become $4.35 a pound, as compared with $1.04 the day before; rice had sprung to 58 cents a pound as compared with 12 cents on the previous day; bread had leaped from 9 to 37 cents a pound, and milk from 8 cents a quart to 31 cents.

* * *

But the hopeful quest for the elusive purchasing power of the paper ruble had ended in confusion. An average of all the prices showed that the ruble had been valued at approximately 22 to the dollar. To the inquiring reporter, a question naturally occurred: If the Commissariat of Trade, which arbitrarily fixes retail prices, had hit upon a ratio of 22 rubles to the dollar, how then had the Commissariat of Finance, which arbitrarily fixes the exchange rate, hit upon a ratio of five to the dollar?

Soviet officials do not like to be asked such questions, and the writer doesn't blame them. Some foreign economists, however, have expressed the conviction that the Soviet state, having largely abolished free markets, finds it difficult if not impossible to discover standards of value upon which to base its arbitrary price-fixing. Such observers have even ventured to doubt whether the "state planners" can determine what profits their various organizations are making, or even if they are making profits at all.

This apparent absence of standards, or disagreement among Soviet commissariats about what the standards shall be, has penalized a number of groups in Soviet Russia at one time or another. The recent inexplicable changes affect only those Soviet citizens dependent upon money from abroad and the small foreign community.

Mirror of Opinion

Ohio's Lesson of 1913

TODAY'S flood disasters recall to Ohio memories of March, 1913, when wild waters swept down the valleys of the State, cost millions of dollars in damage and hundreds of lives. Ohio answered by establishing conservancy districts and construction, at intervals, flood control dams and reservoirs to impound swollen streams in temporary, high-banked artificial lakes out of which the flow was regulated.

Floods still visit Ohio and cause damage, but destruction is not comparable to what has been and to what might have been if the State, following the 1913 disaster, had not attacked the problem vigorously and intelligently and in the face of the opposition of a reluctant minority, who insisted that "it can't be done."

Two things now have been demonstrated adequately: First, that floods, in Ohio at least, can be controlled by engineering foresight, and, second, that much along this line yet remains to be done. What has been done has paid big dividends.

Here is a problem for the Federal Government and for the states concerned to study further. Nature presents it, inescapably, a challenge still to be met.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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EXAMINATION WINNERS, INSTEAD OF POLITICAL APPOINTEES

For Merit in Government

By Harry B. Mitchell

President, United States Civil Service Commission

The importance of a trained and qualified group of officials and employees of government can hardly be exaggerated. The United States some years ago organized a "civil service" which made the merit system, rather than political patronage, the basis for appointment to some positions.

The present Administration has been accused, however, not only by its political opponents, but by some impartial students of government, with having overthrown the merit system as an ideal, substituting the older spoils system. A group of six articles portraying the situation has appeared in the columns of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *within the last two weeks.*

The Magazine Section also will publish five articles, to appear in consecutive weeks, written by leaders in the move to restore merit as an ideal in government. The writers will present not only their personal views, but proposed solutions for a situation which promises to be widely discussed in the forthcoming presidential campaign. The first of the Magazine's five articles appears herewith.

PARAPHRASING MARK TWAIN'S expression about the weather, we may say, "Many people talk about the extension of the competitive system in civil service, but comparatively few of them do anything about it." Nearly everybody seems to believe that qualifications should be the basis of selection of persons for governmental service, but they don't believe it hard enough to "go to bat" for their opinions.

There are quite a number of bills now before Congress which would help materially, but it seems difficult to get action by that body, and one of the reasons for failure to get action is that Congress does not feel that there is any great public interest.

* * *

One group of bills now before Congress provides for extending the classified civil service to include postmasters of the first, second, and third classes. Postmasters of the fourth class are now under the civil service law. The bill for this purpose which has made the greatest progress is one introduced by Congressman Ramspeck of Georgia. His bill has been approved by the Civil Service Committee of the House, and he is endeavoring to get consideration by Congress. However, each time it has been brought up there has been objection to its consideration, and it will require a special rule to get it before the House.

The bill is comparatively short and easily understood. It provides:

> That postmasters of the first, second, and third classes shall hereafter be appointed without term by the Postmaster General, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883: *Provided*, That postmasters now serving may continue to serve until their terms of office expire.
>
> Appointments to positions of postmaster at first, second, and third class post offices shall be made by the reappointment and classification, noncompetitively, of the incumbent postmaster, or by promotion or transfer from within the Postal Service in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act and Rules, unless the Postmaster General certifies to the United States Civil Service Commission that there is no qualified person serving in the vacancy office available for such promotion or transfer.
>
> Appointments of acting postmasters in all classes of post offices shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the civil service rules governing temporary appointments.

If this bill is enacted into law, or any of the other bills along the same line which have been introduced,

politics would be eliminated from the selection of postmasters. Under existing law, postmasters of the first, second, and third classes are subject to political appointments, and all that the Civil Service Commission has to do with them is to hold examinations when asked to do so by the Postmaster General, in accordance with an executive order. Following such examinations, we certify three names to the Postmaster General, and the general practice is for him to refer these names to the Congressman representing the district in which the post office is located. The Congressman may tell the Postmaster General which of the three he prefers and, generally speaking, the Postmaster General appoints the man that the Congressman recommends. If the Congressman doesn't like any of the three, he usually asks the Postmaster General to tell us to hold another examination; or the Postmaster General can appoint an acting postmaster and can continue him in office just as long as that is desired.

* * *

The Civil Service Commission is intensely interested in putting these postmasters under the civil service law because it realizes, perhaps more than anyone else could, the harm that the present system does to the standing of the merit system throughout the country. Although the situation is well understood in Washington, people generally throughout the country do not know how the system works, with the result that a great deal of discredit is brought on the merit system and on the commission itself because it creates the impression that this is the ordinary routine in civil service matters. Therefore, there is discredit to the system as a whole.

When the President, shortly after his inauguration, first suggested that there ought to be legislation putting these postmaster positions under civil service law, there were expressions to the effect that it was going to be difficult to get Congress to act. At the time the suggestion was made the late Will Rogers wrote:

> This fellow Roosevelt can close the banks, he can hold back the sun, he can evaporate the water, but when he demands that a postmaster has to be able to read, that's carrying dictatorship too far. When he takes the postmasters out of politics he is monkeying with the very fundamentals of American political parties. I tell you this suggestion of his is bordering on treason. He will ruin the Democratic Party. We mustn't let him get away with it.

Further extension of the competitive system in new governmental agencies must await legislation that would confer on the President the power to bring them under the civil service law by executive order. In much of the new emergency legislation, Congress provided that the administrator of that particular governmental agency may appoint employees without regard to the civil service law. The Attorney General has ruled that where Congress used that language, the President cannot, by executive order, take away from the administrator the right to make appointments as he pleases.

* * *

There are two bills now before Congress which would remove this legal obstacle to the extension of the merit system. One of these bills was introduced by Senator Logan of Kentucky and received a favorable report in the Senate Civil Service Committee. The other one was introduced by Congressman Ramspeck of Georgia, which bill is now before the House committee. The Logan bill brings all agencies under the civil service law, but gives the President the right to exclude those that it seems desirable should not be included. The Ramspeck bill gives the President the right, regardless of any legislation which has been enacted, to bring any governmental agency under the civil service law.

From the viewpoint of those who are interested in the extension of the merit system, measures covering these two points are absolutely essential. Unless one or both of them get through Congress at this session, there is not a great deal of hope for the immediate future. An awakened public interest could do much to get them passed. The League of Women Voters is doing valiant service in urging these measures. Many other organizations have expressed interest, but have contented themselves with a verbal expression. That doesn't help much.

As an illustration, one of the organizations that has been outspoken in favor of the merit system is the national chamber of commerce. It could be of very material help in the passage of these bills if it would exert itself, but it has under consideration matters which it believes are of more vital interest to its members, and it contents itself with hoping, so far as civil service is concerned. Likewise, the American Federation of Labor has urged the extension of the competitive system in civil service, but it also is far more interested in other legislation. There is no fault to find with interest in legislation particularly affecting the membership of these organizations. It does illustrate, however, the necessity of awakening general public interest in measures that are general in character, affect no particular class or industry, and are for the good of everybody.

* * *

Organizations of federal employees are naturally interested in the extension of the competitive system. One of the national organizations has raised a very considerable sum of money to promote extensions, and another has inaugurated a "Civil Service" anniversary observance with the idea of impressing the public with the good that has come through the passage of the civil service law, and the further benefit that would result through its extension.

Congress has considered favorably laws in relation to vacations and sick leave for federal employees. No criticism is offered on account of that. It does illustrate the effectiveness of organized effort in securing legislation when there is a special rather than a general interest. The organizations which were interested in these bills are also interested in the bills putting postmasters under the civil service law and giving the President power to bring other agencies now excluded under the civil service law. The passage of these bills would be beneficial to the people of the country generally, but their enactment is of public interest only.

One objection that is made to the passage of these bills is that they would tend to keep in positions people who were appointed because of politics. That is true. It always has been true in the extension of the competitive system, and it always will be true until some way is found to prevent the appointment of anyone in the government service who has not become eligible through a competitive examination. The only way to do that would be through a constitutional amendment, which would prevent Congress from excepting governmental agencies or specific positions in particular agencies from the effect of the civil service law. That has been suggested. To bring about the adoption of such an amendment would not be easy, and of questionable desirability.

Several of the states have adopted constitutional amendments providing for the competitive system in the civil service of the state. The simplest of these is that of Ohio. It provides:

> Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the state, the several counties, and cities, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, as far as practicable, by competitive examinations. Laws shall be passed providing for the enforcement of this provision.

New York has a similar amendment, with the addition of a provision that disabled veterans shall have preference in appointment or promotion without regard to their standing on any list. Colorado has a constitutional amendment that is about half as long as the federal civil service law; and California adopted a constitutional amendment that is even longer. When California adopted this amendment in 1934, the vote was 1,216,141 for and 382,609 against.

* * *

However, it is not so easy to get a federal amendment adopted even if the people are favorable; and it is not so sure that any benefits which might result would be worth the effort. The federal competitive system is firmly installed, judging from past experience. It has, during the more than fifty years since the passage of the law, gradually increased its scope, and it is undoubtedly going to continue to do so in the future, despite present efforts to use emergency organizations to prove the contrary. There is the further question whether the flexibility now possible under the civil service law and rules is not preferable to the greater rigidity that would undoubtedly be necessary under a constitutional amendment.

It must be kept in mind that the activities of the Federal Government cover a much wider field than in any one state; that they require employees of all sorts, from the common laborer to the highest class scientist; and that they cover a territory from the arctic to the tropics. Further than all that, consideration of a constitutional amendment is not a practical proposition at the present time.

The practical thing to do now, for those interested, if there are to be, in the near future, further benefits from the competitive system in government employ, is to urge the passage of the bills referred to above. Persons who are really interested will not quibble as to whether Democrats or Republicans are to have immediate benefit. Ultimately, and in a comparatively short time, that will work out equitably by the filling of future vacancies with persons who have qualified through competitive examination. The good to come from extension of the competitive system is so worth while from every angle that it is hoped that forward-looking men and women of every party will forget minor differences and join in the effort to get these two bills through Congress.

5000 WHO WOULD BECOME CIVIL SERVANTS — Wide World Photos

The Largest List of Candidates Ever to Take a Single Examination in San Francisco Tackle a Score of Questions Intended to Test Their Eligibility for Clerical Positions. It Was Expected That No More Than 200 of Those Taking the Examination Could Hope for Permanent Appointments Within the Next Four Years.

The Man Behind the Mikado

Prince Saionji, Only Survivor of the Eight "Elder Statesmen" Who Brought Japan Out of Feudalism, Has Exerted a Liberal Influence on National Affairs, and so Earned the Militarists' Dislike

By H. B. Elliston

BEHIND ALL THE TURBULENCE of the Japanese scene stands a solitary man who, with a few trusted aides, represents the "wall of liberalism" around the Mikado which the militarists are desperately and violently trying to tear down. He is Prince Kimmochi Saionji, last of the Genro, or Elder Statesmen. Saionji is so fabulously old that he is often referred to simply as a nonagenarian. Nobody seems to know exactly. A recent book on Japan puts his age at 95, but adds the qualifying "official"; Hugh Byas says 88.

Within sight of Mount Fuji you may see this venerable old man in his rural retreat. These days he seems to do little more than read French novels, write light verse, and strum the Japanese banjo. Sometimes he takes a walk. And then you will see a man who looks and is a vestige of the feudal age toddling along with the aid of a shepherd's crook. But Saionji is all action as soon as danger threatens the state. It is then the young Emperor's turn to lean upon him. He tells the Mikado whom he should appoint to the highest posts in the land, from Prime Minister down—and, incidentally, up; for Imperial Household appointments are generally left to Saionji's advice. But he does more than that—in Upton Close's phrase, he "sits on the lid" of ebullient Japan.

This champion of constitutional government occupies an office for which there is not the slightest constitutional warrant! "Elder Statesmen" is a phrase that all the world has borrowed from Japan. In the United States it is given, for example, to the nonagenarian Elihu Root, but solely as a gesture of esteem, not as a sign of office. In Japan the phrase has a particular significance as Imperial counselor. And the title is not equivalent to a dignified figurehead, either. In the old days there were eight Genro (Elders), of whom Saionji was the eighth, youngest, and last. They guided Japan out of feudalism into the front rank of modern powers. Led by the equally extraordinary Emperor Meiji, one might call them, in Harding's phrase, the "founding fathers" of modern Japan. Meiji was the present Mikado's grandfather—and Saionji's youthful playmate as well as adult patron.

* * *

How many times the last of the Genro has escaped assassination, only he can tell. In every lawless sortie against the Government these last few years, he has been the chief target. Saionji, indeed, has become the country's most marked as well as most remarkable man. During the last affair, according to the news from Tokyo, his guards were forewarned of the assassins' arrival. They spirited the great statesman away to the sanctuary of an inn. Some such chance as this has always foiled the would-be murderers.

One would think that the military hotheads would wait for Anno Domini to do their work for them. But at 88 Saionji has become an institution—governing, apparently, "unbroken for ages eternal," like the Mikado! The young militarists don't trust Anno Domini in so far as Saionji is concerned! After all, this old man was in the vigor of his youth when Japan was in the feudal age. Moreover, being next door to power, the younger militarists are in a hurry. And Saionji is to them *the* remaining link with the system they despise, the liberal-capitalist state. They think that if they can put Saionji out of the way, the "wall of liberalism" will be thoroughly breached, and the way opened to a second restoration, or, in Japanese, a "second renovation." The first was the great Meiji restoration of 1868.

Liberalism is, as we know in American experience, a very elastic word. In Japan it seems to mean mainly a belief in parliamentary institutions. Saionji is this kind of a liberal. In his political days he was Prime Minister of the first party government in Japan responsible to the Diet or Parliament. This was 30 years ago. Saionji abhors military interference in the governmental process only a little less than Fascism. His second government fell because he would not give the army another two divisions. But since 1931 the militarists have been too truculent to trifle with. And, being a statesman who knows when to compromise, Saionji has gradually acquiesced in the degeneration of parliamentary government to a shell. The Japanese themselves have a phrase for the present system, *kaiten kyogyo*, meaning "suspension of businesses, though the office is kept open." It was coined a few years ago during a panic in the farm districts in connection with small banks that suspended transactions without actually closing their doors. Real power has to be shared with the army and navy officers.

* * *

Shall we say, then, that Saionji, the parliamentarian, is in retreat? Only if we call the retreat strategic. It has been appreciated of late that the retention in Japan of even a façade of parliamentary government is by no means an empty triumph. In physical building the skeleton is the main thing. For you cannot have the steel girders and the concrete sides of a structure without a foundation. And the job of completion is the easiest, as well as the ultimate, in construction work. In the last election in February, the significance of which passed almost unnoticed, the people seemed to be expressing a desire to do some inside rebuilding. The "liberal" Minseito gained at the expense of the reactionary Seiyukai. The patrioteers, knowing how quickly a shell can be filled in, once the people give the orders to the builders, "sprang" their assassinations in order to forestall them.

In Saionji's strategy there is a positive as well as negative quality. This lies in his method of finding places for Japan's liberals in the Imperial Household that particularly infuriates the militarists. In 1927, Saionji is reputed to have obtained the Emperor's promise that no more Genro would be created. There may have been some conceit in this request—the conceit that he might go down in Japanese history as "the last of the Genro." However, there may also have been the desire to see Japan at last regain its constitutional feet without benefit from extra-constitutional schoolmasters. For the Genro were the last vestige of feudalism masquerading in a modern cloak. But much has happened in the last 10 years to change his opinion. Whatever he may have thought in 1927, he now thinks, apparently, that the Mikado needs to keep the same Saionji brand of advice around him, no matter what happens to the Government. So politically distinguished have been the recent Household appointments (compared, for instance, with British appointments, which are far more social) that the Japan Year Book now gives them the title, "Vice-Genro." They are all Saionji men, and as Imperial advisers their word, as transmitted through the Emperor, has a decisive influence in Emperor-worshipping Japan.

* * *

The best example of Saionji's genius lies in the way that he manages to preserve the parliamentary shell after the shooting is over. The present occasion is typical. Instead of putting a militarist into the Premiership, Saionji has recommended a civilian, Koki Hirota, a stone mason's son, and former Foreign Minister, whom the Mikado has appointed. Once again, therefore, the militarists have been repulsed. Ever since 1932, when Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai was assassinated, and party government broke down, Saionji has deftly sidetracked the militarists' thirst for overt as well as covert power.

It is true that Viscount Saito, Inukai's successor, was a naval man.

PRINCE SAIONJI © International News Photos, Inc.

The Last of Japan's So-Called "Elder Statesmen," an Adviser to Emperor Hirohito.

But Saito was no fire-eater, as his assassination in the last affair indicates, but a broad-minded moderate modeled upon Saionji himself. Saito's successor was another naval moderate, Admiral Okada, the man who so miraculously escaped assassination when Saito was slain. Hirota's appointment still maintains the continuity of nonparty, or super-party government, but it is neither militarist nor Fascist. Rather is it the old type of bureaucrat government which prevailed before Saionji as Premier introduced responsible party government. Saionji, in addition to hoisting Hirota to the Premiership, also prevailed upon the Emperor to fill in with moderates, or "liberals," the breaches in the Imperial Household created by the recent assassinations.

* * *

It is anachronistic, as I have said, that this watchdog of parliamentary government should occupy an extra-constitutional position as Elder Statesman. This is not the only anachronism about Saionji. The man who would uphold the democratic process is a prince of a very ancient house. Born into the court nobility, he grew up with the Emperor's grandfather, and received his first appointment at the age of 6. This was, of course, a nominal job, that of chamberlain. His Mikado was immured in monkish seclusion at Kyoto, and, while Japan lay sunk in feudalism, the clan of the decrepit Tokugawa ruled supreme. It was with the lord of Tokugawa, called the Shogun, that Admiral Perry negotiated when he knocked at hermit Japan's door 83 years ago.

Perry's black ships in old Yedo Harbor brought to the Japanese the realization that they must modernize themselves. A new ferment began to stir in young Japan's veins. In this intoxicating air the young Saionji grew up. At 19, fired with the same zeal that now animates the young men in present-day Japan, we find him fighting for the unification of the country under the Mikado himself. "Wake up! Japan," was the slogan then as now. Even at that age he was a leader—the head of a force of clansmen who were struggling to give the Mikado real instead of nominal authority in place of the prevailing feudal lord.

* * *

How long ago—in ages more than in years—was this affair may be gauged from the descriptions of the battles. The men fought with bows and arrows. Saionji himself appeared on the field of battle clad, like Richard the Lion Heart, in green armor, and preceded by "a banner of red cloth with the sun and moon blazoned on it." He did not fight as a clansman. Brought up at the Mikado's side, he was there to see that the battles did not turn into feudal struggles, with the successful lord the new ruler of the other clans. To him was given the task of keeping the new standard of "For King and Country" untarnished. It required almost as much diplomacy as bravery. But the end came triumphantly with the rehabilitation of the Mikado and the beginning of a Japan united under him on its amazing march to material greatness. That is what the Japanese now call their Restoration or Renovation.

Nobody knew better than Saionji that the task of molding modern Japan had only begun when the Emperor was made a ruler as well as a reign-er. It was a foregone conclusion that he would be one of the nation-builders. Born to the purple, his destiny lay at the Emperor's side, and it was his duty to equip himself for that role. So the youth who had been a soldier became a student

(Continued on page 18)

He Had Four Apples

Cezanne Painted Them, the Dealer Cut the Canvas in Half and Sold Two Apples at a Time, Which Made Him Some Money and Set an Interesting Precedent

By Francis Miltoun Mansfield

"BASKET OF APPLES" BY PAUL CÉZANNE

Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago

I PASSED THE OTHER DAY through the rue Clauzel, in company with an artist friend of Montmartre—of a generation before most of us—who knew his Paris.

"See that drab-fronted little shop where a shoemaker is cobbling in the window? It should be blue; it was in my early days, when Père Tanguy used to grubstake impecunious artists by advancing them paint and canvas with which to produce masterpieces. Sometimes he gave them cash, but always for a *quid pro quo*."

"What's the story; will it scan today?" Whereupon he told it as a chronicler of that time and place might be expected to tell it, not as a Hollywood scenarist might put it together, though it has possibilities as a good "short."

* * *

Père Tanguy, owner of the little blue-fronted shop, was in his time a queer, original character of a man who numbered among his customers many of the artists of the new school which in the sixties of the last century was just blossoming. Some were of a certain substantiality, others merely poor cousins, with seldom a *sou*.

Tanguy had come early in life to Paris from a little Breton village, as so many so-called Parisians. From a journeyman plasterer and worker in gypsum he was self-taught in the art of grinding colors and soon abandoned plastering for the more fastidious work of colors.

He was a universal godfather to impecunious artists and never did he take on the paternity for nothing. He was a rare old scamp, hard of character and he bargained hard, whether carrying temporarily some poor *rapin* on credit or dealing with those more prosperous.

"And an admirable stock in trade he had," said those in his power. "He's got all the best of us, but we could never sell our pictures for the price he gets for them. He alone can."

* * *

Often Paul Cézanne, then in the forefront of the new movement in art, would send a batch of canvases to Tanguy to be resurfaced—painted out—*badigeonné*—but as he never took the trouble to check them in or out, even forgot that he had turned them in, there was a leakage of considerable proportions which later trading in Cézanne canvases confirms.

There was no pretense at a proper display of the canvases which Tanguy thus acquired. They were scattered about anyhow, anywhere. He got them for a pittance and sold them for as much as the traffic would bear.

In spite of Tanguy's methods he was well considered by all in view of the place he took among them and the real service which he rendered.

* * *

Van Gogh, in one of his letters to his brother Theo, told how Tanguy sold one of Cézanne's still-life canvases representing apples (just another of those things which his fellows were beginning to refer to as "Cézanne's apple cart") by piecemeal—apple by apple, because no buyer would pay the price for the lot.

Cézanne knew his apples. He professed a liking for cabbages and carrots when he saw them piled high on the great market carts at Les Halles, but apples, more than any other farm or field crop, held his eye.

"When I paint an apple," he said, "it is really an apple."

The story of Cézanne's apple scans plausibly enough in view of the many sidelights. It seems, literally, to be cut from the whole cloth. Tanguy at a certain moment had many Cézanne studies in stock, among them a picture of apples, the usual Cézanne conception—a few handfuls of fruit lying on a shabby table top. Many who saw it admitted that they had never heard of the artist or his work, usually adding coldly that they cared nothing for either.

A prospective customer one day entered the shop seeking some memento of the new art which might be had for a trifle.

"A Cézanne, is it not? I have just heard of him. His work is out of the ordinary. He will make his way."

* * *

Tanguy replied simply: "Yes, a Cézanne and for sale cheap."

"How cheap? I only buy bargains."

"The same with me and I make my living off of them. Say a hundred francs to you."

"Do you think I am a millionaire? I'll give you fifty."

"It's my last price—one hundred francs."

"I'm not a buyer, then." And the would-be purchaser started to leave the shop.

"Well," asked Tanguy, "why not take half of the picture for fifty francs? Half of four apples is two apples. I am a picture dealer with a wish to do business, Monsieur. Anything to accommodate, *vous voyez*."

With that he cut the canvas in two. "It's my favorite Cézanne. I hate to part with it."

The selling talk was irresistible and the collector went off with his purchase quite content, knowing full well, or so thinking, that he had a bargain, or would have in a few years, when the scrap of a Cézanne *etude* should crop up in one of the better-known picture dealers' gallery priced fifty fold.

Cézanne, when told, was professedly indifferent.

* * *

"Let Tanguy chop them up if he likes. They are his property."

This was probably the first venture of the kind in the art of selling pictures. Probably, too, it was unique; one does not hear of it nowadays.

"Yes," ruminated my artist friend, "the recollection of the incident suggests something to me. Art lovers don't buy big wall-pictures any more; modern flats have no adequate wall space for them."

Obviously, he had said something. And, what is more, he developed an optimistic idea right then and there.

"I've got a garret studio full of big pictures which I cannot sell. I'm going right home and cut them down and sell them at bargain prices if I can find any takers."

I don't know how he finally came out as a whole, but I do know that when I met him a few days later he told me he had just sold three canvases, the first in two years, which shows, if it shows anything, that it pays to be optimistic.

Hosts for a Night

Pullman Porters Represent a Long Tradition of Expert and Unselfish Service to the Traveling Public, and Their Work Includes Many Stories of Kindliness, Tact and Unselfishness

By Dorothea Kahn

WHEN THOSE OF US who are accustomed to hanging from straps in jerky streetcars and slithering our way into saturated subways want to feel pleasantly pampered for a change, we have only to buy a sleeping-car ticket. For we know that in the Pullman cars of our nation some 8000 dark-skinned, white-coated porters stand ready to make us as comfortable as we can be made by thoughtfulness and skill.

Pullman porters have done much to make long-distance train travel the enjoyable thing it is to most of us. They are masters of the art of unobtrusive hospitality. They know how to keep concord between the passengers who want to go to bed early in a quiet car, and the ones who prefer to stay up late and indulge in vivacious conversation; between the cool air enthusiasts and those who like it warm. Their honesty is taken for granted—whoever heard of losing anything left in a Pullman car if he went to the trouble of reclaiming it? But the variety of services they render is perhaps not always appreciated.

* * *

Files of the company which operates American sleeping cars are full of letters from people who have written in to say a good word for individual porters to whom they are especially grateful. They tell of heroic sacrifices, even of the supreme sacrifice, made by porters for their passengers. They tell, also, of minor courtesies, touching because done out of simple gentleness of heart.

One of the greatest tributes paid to porters is a common one. It is paid by a fond father when he brings his six-year-old treasure to the train steps and puts her in the Pullman employee's care.

"Peggy is making her first trip alone . . . to her grandmother's. You'll see she gets to bed on time? Yes, they'll meet her at Buffalo."

The porter, who understands children (and what porter doesn't?), needs no further instructions. He proceeds at once to act as a substitute parent. When small Peggy finds time heavy, he entertains her with a story or delights her by talking seriously to her doll. At supper time, he takes her in to the diner and cautions the waiter to be sure to see she has her spinach, and that she doesn't eat hamburgers exclusively, as that last little girl did.

He keeps an eye on the clock to make sure Peggy turns in at 8:30, and has her up in plenty of time for her departure at Buffalo. When at last she is ready to leave the train, he brushes her coat with deft strokes, just as if she were a grown-up lady, rubs her square-toed shoes to a luster and plants her at last in grandmother's arms. And this is all done while he performs his regular tasks of making and unmaking beds, keeping air-conditioning machinery in order and the whole car shipshape.

* * *

Pullman company records tell of porters who have made special reputations by their care of children. One whose stories were a joy to small travelers had learned his art in a kindergarten training school. His only trouble, it was said, was in getting children to leave the train when they arrived at their destination.

Another porter made such a reputation with children that a newspaper in one of the resort cities on his run engaged him as a contributor to a column conducted under his name, "Hints to Boys and Girls by Joe Glasgow." Joe had been taking care of resorters' children for three generations, and he had his youthful following. When Traverse City, at the end of his run, held a floral parade one summer, the managers of the parade insisted that Joe march. No one who knew Joe was surprised to see a few stray children clinging to him as he stepped along.

Pullman porters depend upon tips for a necessary part of their income. (It is not, they say, their choice; but customs are hard to change.) However, patrons sometimes mention the fact in their letters that a particular service was rendered, they were sure, not as a bid for a reward. One minister, for example, wrote to tell of a special service he had seen a porter give to two elderly people who obviously couldn't afford the smallest tip.

Another man wrote to express his appreciation for a porter's tact. His wife had boarded a train, he said, without taking the money he had meant to give her for her journey. She might have managed alone, but it happened she had her small son with her, and supper time was approaching. The lad got hungrier and hungrier and finally confided his trouble to the porter. His dark friend grasped the situation at once and disappeared. When he came back he handed the boy an envelope.

* * *

"Take this to your mother," he said. The mother opened it, found in it two $1 bills. The boy didn't have to go to sleep hungry.

The father wrote a long letter to the company about it. "I want you to know," he concluded, "that we feel very grateful to this man for the diplomatic way he handled my wife's predicament."

The sleeping-car service morale is built on a past with its own traditions. Time and again porters have forgotten themselves in going to the aid of the injured. No nobler story of heroism could be told than that of Oscar J. Daniels, who sacrificed himself to protect his passengers from a gush of steam. Closing a certain door meant saving the passengers at the cost of his own safety, but Porter Daniels did it. Then, when aid was brought him, he waved it away and asked that a child be cared for first. This happened about 10 years ago. A Pullman car named the "Oscar J. Daniels" is still run as a memorial to this brave porter who gave all he had in the performance of his duty.

The annals of the service have their lighter side, as colorful as the old American West. Back in the '70's the elegance of present-day sleeping-car service was lacking but there was romance of its kind. The old-timers worked in their shirt sleeves, combining the services of janitor, waiter and valet. They stoked wood-burning stoves, served sandwiches, lighted candles when dusk fell, and snatched a bit of sleep in between times. It was a hard life, but they did get to know some distinguished passengers.

A high moment for one of the old-timers, Porter David G. Scott, came when he attended his Civil War chief, General U. S. Grant. The General and the former private discussed battles in the war between the states, the General taking care to mention those in which the porter had participated.

* * *

Porter James B. Newsome, 52 years in the service, liked to recall the time he served Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, when the two set off together on a hunting trip. He remembered when the West was so wild that his train was delayed a half hour while buffalo took their time crossing the track.

Porter John R. Peters was proud (as he might well be) of having had six Presidents of the United States as passengers at various times.

Some porters have received unusual rewards. H. W. Lucas was made a White House messenger by President Coolidge, on recommendation of Mrs. Warren G. Harding, who did not forget the service he rendered her husband. Three other porters, who served a United States Steel Corporation president on his private car through a period of years, each received a bequest of $5000.

But the porter's life is not one long idyll. It is true that for the intelligent, responsible Negro man, whose opportunities in many fields are limited, the sleeping-car service offers one of the best vocations. But there are many things about it that could be improved, the porters say.

There is this matter of dependence on tips, for one thing. Porters dislike being called "George" and made to feel that they are dependent on the mood of the passenger for their income. As one of them explained it, "We get tired of being treated like children." About 10 years ago a few porters decided the thing to do was to form a labor union. It seemed odd to the public at first that these jovial, good-natured fellows should want to get into the A. F. of L. But they were very much in earnest and their union has grown steadily, until it is now recognized by the National Mediation Board.

One of the first things they did was to find themselves a leader. They selected a graduate of Columbia University, an instructor in sociology. They found him—of all places—standing on a soap box making a speech that held his audience in rapt attention. A. Phillip Randolph accepted the porters' offer and is still president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Mr. Randolph has never flicked a whisk broom, but he commands the loyalty of hundreds who are masters of its technique.

The other leading official of the organization, however, is a man "up from the ranks." W. P. Webster has been a porter and can interpret the porter to the outsider.

* * *

Will the porters' smiles be as broad now that the men are unionized? Will their ministrations be as kindly?

Mr. Randolph thinks they will be. Men that have their own organization feel a new dignity in their work, he maintains. The popular figure of "George," with his broad grin and his "yes, suh," may go, but the intelligent employee, with a feeling of responsibility to his union, will be a worthy successor, he insists. Other branches of railroading have long been unionized and are noted for their high standards. Why should the porters be exceptions?

There is no doubt that the "brotherhood" has the advantage of fine traditions. For the porter has looked after "the boss's customers" well, even heroically. And many a traveler has learned lessons of patience and tolerance from porters who have remained courteous in the face of unreasonable complaints, who have managed to conciliate different points of view and send their travelers away feeling contented and well cared for, and perhaps just a little spoiled.

R. Armstrong Roberts

WHAT PORTER DOES NOT UNDERSTAND CHILDREN?

"One of the Greatest Tributes Paid to Porters . . . Is Paid by a Fond Father When He Brings His Six-Year-Old Treasure to the Train Steps and Puts Her in the Pullman Employee's Care."

Something More to Do

Carrie Jacobs Bond Has Enjoyed Rich Success as a Writer of Songs, but Suddenly That Appears to Have Been Merely an Introduction to a New Career in Radio Work

By Marjorie Shuler

At 72, Carrie Jacobs Bond was told the other day that her first radio broadcast was so good that she had a wonderful future before her. With all the enthusiasm, verve and confidence in good which has characterized her career as a composer, she promptly sat down to discuss it with me.

Not one single word did she say about the 200 songs she has already sent out into the world, including that much-heard trio, "At the End of a Perfect Day," "I Love You Truly," and "Just a'Wearyin' for You." She was far more interested in a chance encounter on a Fifth Avenue bus which had led a young girl, a perfect stranger, to pour out her heart to Mrs. Bond and Mrs. Bond to give advice which she hoped was changing the course of one human life.

As a matter of fact, she had been dashing about all day. She sighed over it, a bit, as she settled more comfortably into my big blue wing chair and remarked that some things in my living room reminded her of her own.

* * *

But, after all, there was just one important thing before Mrs. Bond, and that was the new opportunity. What did I think of this for a possible radio feature? How would that go over the air? She had just signed contracts for three books. Two motion-picture scenarios by her were being considered. Really, she had quite a lot of time on her hands. No reason in the world why she should not set right to work at the broadcasting business and accomplish quite a lot. Didn't I agree?

Of course, I agreed, especially in light of the speech I had just heard her make. Often I have heard her introduced when she has only spoken a sentence or two. But on this occasion she had been the guest of the Woman Pays Club, the feminine version of the famous old Dutch Treat Club, whose members earn their living in the arts. As president of the club, it fell to my lot to introduce her and, just as I did so, a note was given her from an old friend.

Clasping the note in her hand, Mrs. Bond rose and addressed that friend, saying, a little abruptly, "When everything is rosy then everyone is good to you," and then going on to speak of the famous brother of her friend who, in Mrs. Bond's days of struggle in Chicago, used to walk up three flights of stairs to her cold room.

* * *

"When all you have had all day is crackers and a hot drink," said Mrs. Bond, "it means something to have a friend come in and bring the food and make the party himself and sit there and talk with you until your room springs into warmth and gaiety and cheer."

She spoke simply of those days when, as a widow, she began to try to sell her little songs so that she and her boy might eat. For $10 an evening she appeared before audiences singing the songs, trying to popularize them. She was sure that her own triumph over sorrow and pain could bring comfort to others, but she was so inexperienced in business methods that when she found a little anonymous verse in a newspaper she wrote a musical setting and began to sell "Just a'Wearyin' for You," with no thought of any responsibility to the author, someone came along and mentioned the laws of copyright. She discovered that Frank L. Staunton had written the poem and that D. Appleton Company in New York City was putting it out in a book with other Staunton verse.

Mrs. Bond took almost her last dollar to make the trip to New York City and, after she had talked to Mr. Appleton, was told to "Go ahead, make all the money you can! As a matter of fact, someone else already has set it to music and I can't see that it has damaged the book any."

MRS. CARRIE JACOBS BOND

"So," said Mrs. Bond, "I went back to Chicago and my music publishing. But I never was much good at arithmetic. I found out that sheet music was sold at 1½ cents off and when they went to pay you they took more off. So I decided to print a little book with eight of my songs in it for $1.25."

Mrs. Bond looked around the room with an air of quiet satisfaction. "That," she said, "was a sum I could multiply."

And multiply it she did in more senses than one. For the orders of music, which first were delivered from a bicycle and then from a side car, began to demand an entire apartment for their care, and at last a store.

* * *

The Bond Shop grew, and its owner became more famous, and then one day she was asked to make a speech before the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. The speech grew longer and longer and the entranced audience demanded more and more. Presently, right there on her feet, Mrs. Bond knew that she had said a whole book. So she went home and began to write it. One evening a friend asked her to bring along a chapter from the book and read it after dinner to some guests. Among the guests was "a cousin," and when Mrs. Bond had finished her reading the "cousin" spoke right up and said, "I'll publish that," which was Mrs. Bond's first knowledge that she had been addressing an executive of a well-known firm of publishers.

It was not until she had her little house, "Nestorest," 1500 feet up in the

MRS. BOND'S GARDEN AT "NESTOREST"

California hills, that she wrote "At the End of a Perfect Day." She interrupted her speech parenthetically to remark, "I never cared much for that song." I knew that she didn't, because the first time that I met Mrs. Bond was in California on a Thanksgiving Day, when only the greatest urging and a sense of obligation to her hostess finally sent an unwilling composer to the piano. Yet I know, too, that she liked it much more because, one night during the war, 10,000 soldiers in a barracks sang it with her and because on Armistice night it was that refrain which echoed up and down the streets of American cities.

"I have had a wonderful, eventful life," said Mrs. Bond simply as she took her seat.

Not until we were alone did she mention the subject which always is closest to her heart, her son, her inspiration, her comfort, her "pal." At 13, he left school, "because I can't go on studying while my mother has to work so hard." It was he who delivered the first orders of the music. He ran errands, he worked at all kinds of jobs. Somehow, by studying nights and by correspondence, he got the education which at last fitted him for work as a civil engineer.

His first week's earnings had been $3.50, and he bought a box of gum drops and hid the money in it and placed it under his mother's pillow. All the rest of the years the week's money found its way under that pillow, and it was his mother's responsibility to be "surprised."

* * *

"Oh, it wouldn't be my story with my son left out," she said, and I realized what was behind a comment I had heard her make, "The sweetest thing in all the world is to have work, and to do the best that you can, and to have somebody stand by your side and say you have done well."

One of the proudest moments of her life was when "Carrie Jacobs Bond & Son" became the name of her business, and the two who had worked so closely were partners in fact as they had been in dreams.

There were to be sweet moments of recognition for Mrs. Bond, the night when she sang at a London concert with Caruso before he made his American debut; the day when Sarah Bernhardt spoke words of encouragement to her; the time when Madame Schumann-Heink burst into tears and asked that she might have one of the songs Mrs. Bond had just sung to her, so that she, too, might sing it and make the world cry as she had cried; the night when Mrs. Bond sang at the White House for President Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, and Joel Chandler Harris told her that hers were the kind of songs he could understand.

Always she had hope, always a fundamental faith in good, always a trust in God. She had faith as well in humanity, in herself, and in the power of simple heart songs to reach unhappy, troubled human beings and lift them to a healing understanding of love and God.

* * *

Mrs. Bond never had expected to have to face living without her son, but when that time came she recalled his description of her as "The General" and again she rallied to work.

As she spoke of that challenge she said to me, "I couldn't go far without talking to God. That is what is the matter with the world. Too many people forget to turn to God. When we all say our prayers and follow the Golden Rule and the Ten Commandments the world will be a better place."

Then her thought turned back to the possibility of radio work for her and she added, "So many people are discouraged. Now, I don't know the word discouragement, so perhaps I am a good person to talk to them."

We drove through Central Park on the way to her hotel. We talked of her garden, of the beauty of the California desert, of other women writers whom we both know, of all the world of opportunity and duty and again and again of her son, and then as she left me she turned with that radiant smile of hers and said, "I have had a wonderful time living; some sadness, some gaiety, something of everything. I do believe I still have something more to do."

IMPERIALISM
OLD AND NEW

By Eyre Carter

"DEMOCRACY CANNOT govern an empire." That was the text on which many young Englishmen were taught to pin their historical studies in the carefree days of King Edward VII's reign. Certainly the City-State of Athens, the nearest approach to a democracy that the world was to see for many centuries, had no success when she tried to turn her well-merited leadership of a confederacy into an overlordship. The attempt failed, and Athens with it, sinking into insignificance before the despotic and military imperialism of Philip and Alexander the Great.

Republican Rome, on the other hand, for many centuries exhibited virtues for which Greek democracy had never been conspicuous. The concept of law and justice was strongly held, and has endured in the codes of some European countries to this day. As Rome extended her sway throughout Italy and eventually to the whole Mediterranean seaboard, she undoubtedly benefited the nations she conquered to the extent that she brought about a cessation of strife between the various parts of her dominions. But it was a peace imposed by domination, not one supported by the consent of the governed; and her rule was often resented, as witness the rising of the Jews which led to the destruction of the Temple by the Romans and the dispersal of the Jewish race.

* * *

Despite its earlier devotion to the rule of law, however, the Republic fell a victim not to foreign aggression but to the insidious imperialism that tempted many of its chief magistrates, after finishing their short term of office in the capital, to lead armies to Asia, Africa, and even to distant Britain, in search of—what? What was the motive behind those proud lines of the greatest of Latin poets:

> Remember, son of Rome, to rule imperially
> The nations. Spare them if they bow the knee;
> But if they haughtily resist, then—War
> Till you have crushed them.

Virgil was writing in the days of the first Emperor, but that spirit had long been undermining the morale of the Republic.

It is the custom, nowadays, to read an economic motive into every political situation, ancient as well as modern; and it is beyond question that the short swords of the legionaries reaped for their commanders a harvest of tribute in Palestine, of spices in Egypt, and of art treasures in Greece—besides wheat and wine for the stay-at-home populace, who were satisfied to let others fight for them if only they could have "bread and circuses."

But it was not these that the "son of Rome" was told to bear in mind. "Power" was his watchword, and power has been the prize of empire ever since. Charlemagne, Philip of Spain, Frederick the Great, Napoleon—these are the more conspicuous names, but along with them a host of lesser stars have had their day and ceased to be, their meteoric light fading into gloom as the power they seized and wielded for a time crumbled into dust, sometimes in their very grasp.

* * *

Yet the lesson, it seems, has not been learned. The legionary of the first century A. D. has his counterpart in the Blackshirt of the twentieth. Like his forbear, the present-day Roman marches out to crush resistance by war. Is it because of a genuine desire to bring the benefits of civilization to a backward race, is there really a reasonable hope of economic advantage, or are they urged by that lust for power which found its first expression through the subtle lie whispered in the ear of Adam's helpmeet, "Ye shall be as gods"?

Power—and something more, for the human mind, if it cannot achieve power, worships it, and honors the material evidence of it. So power is joined with prestige, and in search of these twin fruits of the forbidden tree men beat their pruning hooks into swords and sail out for conquest as they have done through the centuries. As long as this goes on, the old imperialism seems to claim its dupes and its victims, and always through a dictatorial system.

The Italians are not alone in the modern world in seeking prestige through power. There are some who believe that the *macht-politik* of prewar Germany is the ultimate objective of her present rulers. Certain it is that the ready response of the Japanese people to the militaristic policy of expansion into Manchuria, and now into Northern China also, is evidence of the mesmeric influence of the old imperialism. Or take Soviet Russia; what has been the prize designed to secure good results from industrial workers and peasants too? Not personal wealth—that would be anti-Communistic—but personal status in the party, and the consequent exercise of power. Why again do the Poles, whose seaboard measures some sixty miles, support a "Marine and Colonial League," the avowed purpose of which is the creation of a big navy? Is it because, centuries ago, Poland "ruled from sea to sea"—from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and thinks now to repeat her ancient glory by emulating the colonial expansion of France and Britain?

* * *

"Democracy cannot govern an empire." Thirty years ago, when English students heard those words, they were not so fully aware of British democracy as they were of British imperialism. Not that it had ever been a conscious and deliberately planned effort on the Roman model, nor had the Roman spirit given it birth. It was the merchant-adventurers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries who were the forerunners of the colonial administrators of the nineteenth. They hoisted the British flag on far-off shores because they had more protection if they claimed a block of territory "in the King's name" than in their own.

The government at home frequently, though not consistently, supported these ventures through a desire to prevent other European states from seizing territory the possession of which would threaten British prosperity and security. There was a period toward the end of Queen Victoria's reign when the concept of acquisitive imperialism, as portrayed in literature by Rudyard Kipling, coincided with the phase of so-called "splendid isolation" in international relations, and was popular for a time.

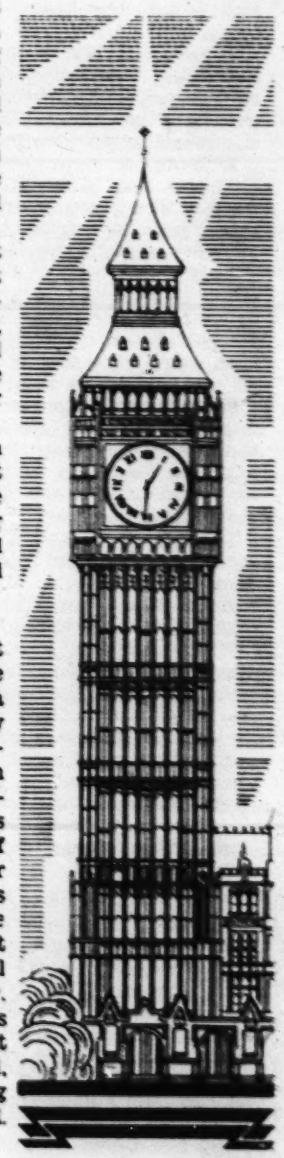
The steady growth of democracy, however, both at home and overseas, gradually produced two results. It transformed the more progressive parts of the Colonial Empire into a Commonwealth of British Nations, united in support of the common good. It also forced the Government to adopt a policy which was once epitomized by a statesman whose name counts for much in the development of Britain's Empire.

"We in our colonial policy," Joseph Chamberlain said, "as fast as we acquire new territory, develop it as trustees for civilization, for the commerce of the world. We offer in all these markets over which our flag floats the same opportunities, the same open field to foreigners, that we offer to our own subjects, and upon the same terms."

* * *

It is true that the Ottawa trade agreement was not altogether consistent with this dictum; it is to be justified only on grounds of practical necessity in a world where economic nationalism holds temporary sway. But we may hope that the British Commonwealth will soon adopt the same policy of an open door as is the rule in countries governed under a mandate from the League of Nations. A hint of this was given a few months ago at a momentous meeting of the Assembly of the League, when a British Minister advocated the free distribution of colonial products among all nations that require them. Such a practice would tend to guarantee international peace, for it is one of the answers to that striving for material gain, power and prestige which impels nations to war.

"Democracy cannot govern an empire"—and does not aim at creating an empire. It leads the component parts of its dominions to the point at which they will, in turn, govern themselves. Meanwhile, it is learning to share the fruits of empire freely with all the world. This is the new imperialism.



The Puppet Revival

Throughout Britain, a Leading Puppeteer Reports a Renewal of Interest in This Ancient Art, Which Also Is Popular in Other Countries, and Permits Individual Cultural Expression

By Walter Wilkinson

IF YOU ENCOUNTERED so strange a vehicle as here pictured, out on the road, would you, at the first glance, perceive its significance? Would you know that it was a traveling puppet show? Would you realize that it was a representative of, very probably, the oldest form of dramatic art? Would you know that up to some 30 or 40 years ago there were large numbers of such peregrinating theaters, and that now, when the first excitement of the cinema is dying down, artists are turning again to the ancient art of the puppet theater?

But, in spite of a worldwide interest, there can still be abysmal ignorance as to what is meant by a puppet show. Recently, I was the last of a series of Famous-Author-Tea-Talks at a large departmental store, advertised to speak on puppet shows and to demonstrate with my puppets. Toward the end of the series the charlady of the establishment was heard to say: "We are getting rather tired of all these 'ere authors, but we *are* looking forward to Mr. Wilkinson and his performing dogs!'"

Perhaps it was this misunderstanding that attracted a record crowd to the "Literary Tea," for the restaurant had to be extended "right into the lino department" for the puppets.

It is a mistake I often meet with; but the clouds of ignorance are lifting—the puppet renaissance has arrived!

* * *

One delightful effect of my books and performances is that intriguing parcels and large envelopes are constantly being sent to me from all quarters of the globe. If the postman delivers a soiled and battered packet, crisscrossed with changes of address, and decorated with strange stamps, "This," I say, "is one of my puppet communications."

A week or two ago it was a fat envelope from Australia, enclosing an account and photographs of two young ladies, who, having made a Punch and Judy show, spent the summer in taking it about the country at a rate of three miles an hour in a market cart drawn by an old white horse, Mamble. And so successfully and with such enjoyment that, after wintering in town, they will set out again next summer.

From South Africa came a request as to how the Punch "voice" is produced. A settler had made a Punch and Judy to amuse his young friends, and he was very anxious to make Africa ring with that thrilling screech.

Then it was a yellow envelope from Japan out of which I drew a magazine devoted entirely to the art of the puppet. The illustrations were interesting, but the unreadable text was perfectly thrilling in its mystery and stimulus to the imagination, for it has been said that the Japanese puppets are better actors than real man; that the performances, uncurbed by humanity, are more powerful artistically. I was so absorbed in gazing at that mysterious magazine that I neglected to acknowledge it. But I will, and will send some pictures of our puppets to their little friends in the East.

* * *

One day a large envelope came from Russia with photographs of very well carved hand-puppets playing scenes from Pushkin, Gogol, and Tchekov. And in Russia puppet performances are given in the schools of distant provinces to impress upon the children the importance of hygiene. If, as a child, you had seen Punch brushing the teeth of his crocodile, would you not have sat up and taken notice?

From the United States come frequent communications. Paul McPharlin of Birmingham, Mich., a puppet artist himself, has issued an international year-book, "Puppetry," for some years, and all over the States puppet players are to be found. The revival is well on its way there, and if the puppets are here, can national recovery be far behind? If you can find the time to look at them they will probably give you twice the exhilaration, at half the cost, of many more imposing shows. A real contribution to economic problems.

PUPPETS AND PUPPETEER

Mr. Wilkinson Is Shown, Above, With the Cart in Which He Transports His Performers and His Theater Itself. The Distinguished Company of Thespians, of Which He Is the Director, Are Taking a Curtain Call in the Lower Picture. They Have Been Warmly Welcomed Wherever They Have Appeared.

From China arrived, a few weeks ago, a very large and exciting packet. I cut the strings with trembling fingers, unlaced the stitching of a cotton cover, and pulled out of the rustling paper half a dozen contraptions of bamboo sticks and gorgeously colored, perforated leather. After a few minutes' fumbling I had seven Chinese shadow puppets disentangled and suspended on the workshop wall; seven flat, leather figures about 30 inches high, with jointed arms and legs, the movements of which are manipulated by bamboo canes from below. Three are delicate, beautiful human beings, the other four being weird ghosts labeled, like vitamins, Ghost A, Ghost B, Ghost C, Ghost D.

* * *

There was the translation of a play, with this foreword:

"The play, 'Pai Yueh Pavilion,' now called 'Snatching an Umbrella,' was written by Yuan Shih-hui in the Ming Dynasty. A student, Chiang Shih-lung, studied with his sister, Jui Lien, at home. Unfortunately, the Mongols invaded the kingdom, and the country was in chaos. Mr. Chiang and his sister, Jui Lien, fled from the town at the same time as another family, Miss Wang Jui Lan, and her mother. In the crowd Mr. Chiang lost his sister and the daughter strayed from her mother. Mr. Chiang calls for his lost sister: 'Jui Lien! Jui Lien!' and Miss Wang, mistaking it for her name, responds to the call. In order to avoid trouble, Mr. Chiang and Miss Wang take the part of a married couple on the flight to safety. After various difficulties they are married in a village. They lived happily!"

It is not easy to manipulate these figures through a play, and the art seems to have been lost even in China. With the figures came the news that these are the last the craftsman is making. Nowadays China turns to the "electric shadows" as they call the cinema after their shadow theaters. We forwarded £4 in payment of the figures —sufficient for the craftsman to live on for half a year. I hope he will repent and make some more shadow puppets, but probably he will invest his capital in a cinema.

And here, in England, the puppet revival is being supported by artists and the educationists. Many schools are setting the pupils to construct a puppet theater, either of the marionette or the Punch and Judy kind, because of the variety of crafts—carpentry, painting, woodcarving, modeling, needlework, playwriting, etc.—involved in its production. Above all, it gives great scope for the powers of invention, for imagination, and for creative work.

* * *

Here is a quotation from a letter sent to me by "Yours sincerely, Std. VIII Girls":

"Our Christmas show proved a great success, and every girl in the school enjoyed it, going into raptures over the shy maiden, the sweet old granny, and the handsome, dashing prince. Already we have begun to feel as if our puppets were real little actors, and our greatest delight is in working them.

"We have a box full of puppets which we have made, such as Cædmon, Abbess Hilda, a monk, a Spanish dancer, Gray Owl, an old lady, a Girl Guide, etc."

Evidently these children are moving their puppets in a superior milieu. From my experience, crude slapstick is not always necessary to awaken the interest of children; they like an intelligent story if it is well-constructed drama—children show very good taste in not approving of long speeches unsupported by real dramatic action. In my performances to children I use carefully selected folk-songs that give the puppets something to do, such as the "Keys of Canterbury," in which the suitor actually presents his various offerings, the keys, a pair of boots, a silver bell, a gallant golden chest, and a broidered, silken gown. These are appreciated as much as the violent scenes, and sometimes a good deal more.

* * *

In this puppet revival there is a great demand for plays—too great a demand for ready-made plays out of a book. Necessarily, there has been a preoccupation with rediscovering the technique of the puppet, and out of these discoveries the puppet drama must come. The stage does one thing, the cinema another: it is for the puppets to discover a third. There seems to be some unique power about them. I began my puppets, more or less, to amuse myself, but the world has seized upon them and my puppets go from performance to performance on a wave of interest beyond my willing—the puppets take me with them.

"I like your puppets. I think they are ever so much nicer than the pictures," remarked a charming little girl after a performance. And I agree with her—very nearly! Have you ever noticed the feeling of liveliness that comes into a cinema with Mr. Disney's cartoons? I believe it is because the sharp, staccato movement of the cartoon figure is akin to the clear, sharp movement of the puppet. People like it. It is a simplification of human movement that goes unerringly to the very heart of the matter.

The cinema is large and imposing, but for amusement, for fantasy, and for light-hearted satire the puppet theater, if it were given as much attention, would be better, I believe. Instead of having one film, emanating from one center of culture, for all the world to gape at, how much richer we would be with a puppet theater at every street corner, a real live artist inside each one, expressing his own particular culture, his own dramatic ideas, giving us his voice and his idea of color and dramatic scene unspoiled by an obscuring process of reproduction.

In fact, I begin to feel that this puppet revival will assume gigantic proportions, and that in a few years we shall have as many puppet theaters as we have cinema theaters today!

America's Senior Athlete

George Wright Helped Make Baseball What It Is, He Played Expert Cricket, Introduced Tennis, Golf and Skiing to the United States, and Has Spent a Half Century Popularizing Sports

By Edwin M. Rumill

A SENIOR ATHLETE with a junior heart is George Wright, president and one of the founders of Wright & Ditson, sporting goods firm.

Older men chuckle when their grandsons discuss modern athletic prowess. "Why talk about your great baseball shortstops, son, when the greatest of all, who played before you were born, is to this day out on the golf links when opportunity offers? George Wright, my boy, is a type of what an American athlete should be. I am sorry you were not there when he played on the diamond."

I first met Mr. Wright in his private den, a small, well-kept room in the east wing of his Dorchester, Massachusetts, home. When I entered, he was standing in the center of the room, tall and erect despite the passing years, and as he warmly gripped my hand in greeting and smiled with eyes that have witnessed more than three quarters of a century of sport, I knew that before me was a shining example of what an entire life of athletics can develop. The den was filled with trophies, pictures and innumerable memories of smashing sports victories that have for many years been confined to record books.

Talking in a low, quiet voice, George Wright took me back over the high spots of his colorful career. He told of his travels in baseball; his cricket game; his promotion of lawn tennis; his introduction of golf to New England; his experience in hockey, and how he came to bring skis to the United States. An afternoon in that room was an athletic education.

* * *

The first baseball team in the history of the United States to make an extended tour went from the East in 1867 to the Middle West, playing at Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago. This team was captained by George Wright. It was called the Nationals and its headquarters were in Washington, D. C. Two prizes, one for the best batting average, and another for the best general play, were won by Mr. Wright on this trip.

In 1868 George Wright played shortstop for the Unions of Morrisania—now a part of New York City. That year he received a gold medal from a New York newspaper for excelling at his position.

In 1869 Mr. Wright was shortstop for the famous Red Stockings of Cincinnati, that remarkable baseball team which went through an entire season undefeated, playing 57 games from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. For this season he made the best batting and fielding averages. His reward was a handsome medal. He made 49 home runs that year, something which has been overlooked by many of the baseball enthusiasts in the home-run decade that has developed since.

From 1871 to 1878, Mr. Wright helped to win six championships for the Boston club, the last two years as a member of the National League. In 1879 he assumed the captaincy and managership of the Providence team. With this experienced player at its head, Providence won the championship of the National League, taking 55 out of 78 games. At this period George Wright retired from baseball to devote his time to his athletic goods business.

In all, George Wright's career in baseball extended over a period of 13 years, 1867 to 1879, during which time his club took premier honors 11 times.

* * *

Mr. Wright's title as one of the most remarkable athletes in the United States was not gained through his prowess on the diamond alone. Over his long athletic career he has wielded the cricket bat, parried with the tennis racket and swung the golf club. Back in the 70's he was always selected as one of the players from the United States to play against teams of visiting English and Canadian cricketers. In 1872, playing against an English team, Mr. Wright had the best score of any United States player and outscored W. G. Grace, England's "Grand Old Man of Cricket." While visiting Canada in 1898 as a member of the Boston Athletic Association team, he bowled three men out on three balls, a feat which is known in cricket as the "hat trick." He scored 100-odd runs and was not out. Members of the team so admired his skill that they presented him with a silver trophy.

Lawn tennis, which had only a few years previously been introduced in England, began to assume some interest in the United States in 1878 and Mr. Wright immediately became interested in the new sport. He was the first to place the game before the general public in this country. Not only did he play tennis, but his sons, Beals and Irving, have distinguished themselves in New England, national and international play.

* * *

In 1899, accompanied by his son, Beals Wright, then interscholastic champion and subsequently to earn brackets as an internationalist, George Wright took Malcolm D. Whitman, national singles champion of the United States; Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis Cup, and Holcombe Ward, United States doubles champions, to the Pacific Coast. They met local players and gave exhibitions, creating great enthusiasm and giving the game its splendid impetus in California.

Mr. Wright introduced golf to New England in 1890 and today this area is studded with golf courses.

Taking a "driver" from his golf bag, Mr. Wright stood with feet spread apart, ready to smash an imaginary ball straight out through the window. His eyes paused at the spot where the ball should have been and his brow wrinkled. He was leaving for St. Petersburg, Florida, the very next day, where at this moment he is probably chasing a little white pellet.

"I imported a set of golf clubs and a dozen balls, not knowing how the game was played, but thought that I would exhibit them in our store window in Boston," began the veteran linksman, looking up quickly from his driving stance. "A Scotsman visited the store one day and saw the clubs in the window. He asked me where he could find the links. I told him that we had none and explained how I came to get the clubs. He promised to send me a copy of the rules upon his return to New York City, which he did.

* * *

"I asked permission of the city authorities to lay out holes in Franklin Park. At first they objected. Finally, I obtained permission and the course was laid out. With a party of friends whom I had invited to take part in the first game, we played over our improvised course and all agreed it was a most excellent outdoor pastime. That was the first game of golf in New England."

By invitation of Canadian friends, Mr. Wright visited Canada in the winter of 1895. He was not by any means a stranger across the border, his trips with visiting cricketers from the United States having made his name almost as well known in Canada as in his own country. This particular invitation, however, was extended to Mr. Wright with the purpose of exhibiting how much more scientific ice hockey was when played with large stick and flat rubber puck than with the small stick and a ball used in the States.

Mr. Wright assembled a team of college players from Harvard, Yale and Brown and made the visit during the Christmas holidays. They played in Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto. Two halves were played in each match, one with the puck and large stick, and one with ball and small stick. Each team won its half with its own implements, the Canadians, however, winning much more easily. The visit proved beyond doubt that the Canadian game was faster and more scientific and caused hockey in its present form to be taken up in the colleges and schools of the United States. Rinks were built in New York, Boston, Cleveland and Baltimore.

George Wright was actively interested in other winter sports. He was an expert curler. Although he actually has done little skiing, it was he who first encouraged the sport in this country. While attending the 1912 Olympic Games at Stockholm, Sweden, he became acquainted with an expert skier who took him back in the mountains and showed him how masters of the sport operated. Mr. Wright was so impressed that upon his return to the United States he imported several sets of skis.

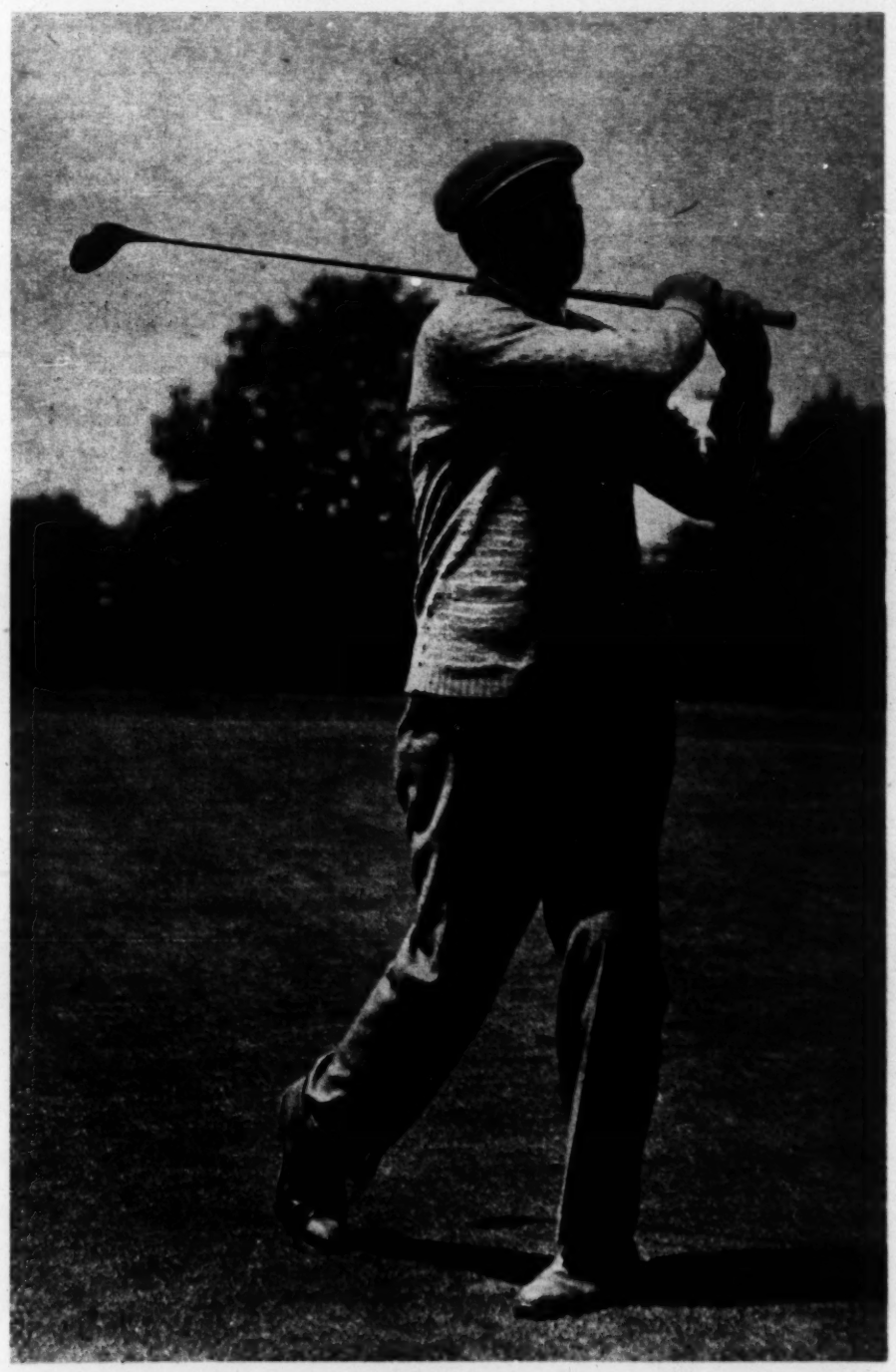
Wright & Ditson was established in 1871, the year of the organization of the first professional baseball league, the National Association, and George Wright was the senior partner. His great thought, he told me recently, was to introduce anything new in the way of improvement to sports.

* * *

In baseball, while a player of renown, Mr. Wright was more than a mechanical player. Many of his proposals, based on his experience, have been adopted in the various amendments made in the code of playing rules which the rulers of the game remodel annually. In addition, he was responsible for a number of the accessories of the game which have since become permanent features of the defensive armor of the player. He devised the rubber mouthpiece to protect the catcher's teeth when hit by a foul ball, the chest protector, and he was the first to place on the market the catcher's mask, which was invented by Ernest Thayer, a Harvard player.

More than half a century of George Wright's life has been devoted to encouraging men and women, boys and girls, to live out of doors and to play more out of doors; a half century devoted to the introduction and development of sports to the American public; a half century devoted to providing the best and most serviceable implements and garments in which to participate in athletic sports. The career of George Wright is coincident with the growth of athletic sport in the United States. From the transplanted cricket to baseball marked the first period of evolution, and while no one would detract from the position that baseball has attained as a national game, it is undeniable that the great awakening to the value of recreation in America dates from the introduction of tennis and golf.

W. G. Grace was the "Grand Old Man of Cricket" in England, but George Wright is the "Grand Old Man of Athletic Sport" in the United States.

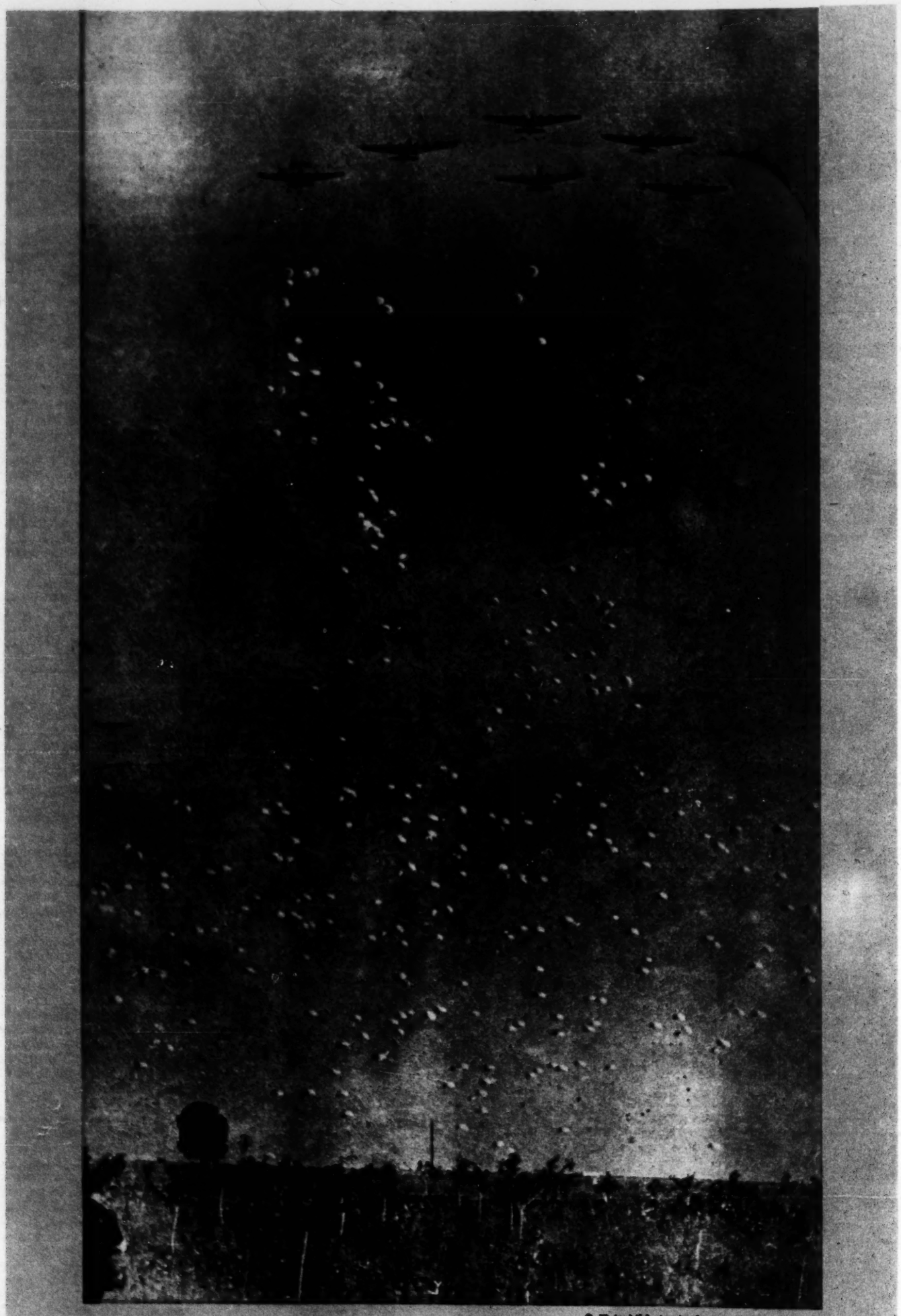


MR. GEORGE WRIGHT, WHO HELPED TO INTRODUCE THE GAME OF GOLF TO THE UNITED STATES

Russia Looks Upward

Soviet Citizens Are Enthusiastic About Aviation, and the Government Is Building Planes and Training Pilots in Great Numbers to Serve Civilian, as Well as Military, Purposes

By Demaree Bess



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EACH BUBBLE IS A MAN

More Than a Thousand Russian Air Infantrymen Jumped by Parachute From a Squadron of Airplanes in the Kiev District. In These Manoeuvers, the Fighting Men Landed in the Rear of the Supposed "Enemy" and at Once Opened an Offensive in the Mimic Warfare.

SOVIET RUSSIANS, JUST emerging into modern industrial civilization, possess a sense of wondering admiration for the machine which peoples of older industrial countries have lost. Millions of Soviet citizens during this present generation have seen for the first time such mechanical marvels as the tractor and harvesting combine, which have transformed Soviet agriculture; electric dynamos, which have illuminated Russia's dark villages; and a bewildering variety of factory machines which produce most of the things men need and desire.

But the machine which has fascinated Soviet citizens more than any other is the airplane. Long after it has become commonplace in many countries, the airplane still is an exciting novelty in wide regions of the Soviet Union. That period rapidly is passing; Soviet leaders have discovered that the airplane is one of their most potent instruments for unifying and civilizing their vast country.

An American aviation engineer, visiting Moscow two years ago, ventured a prediction: "The airplane probably has a greater future in Russia than in any other country." He explained that Russia, with its vast distances and large population, has begun intensive industrialization some 50 years later than other great industrial countries. The latter, developing in an earlier era, have put huge investments into railways and motor highways. With them, the airplane has been developed as an auxiliary means of transport, useful for its speed.

* * *

But Russia, he added, has an underdeveloped railway system and few motor highways. Moscow's "state planners" are therefore free to decide on a basis of strict merit whether to expand transport facilities through the use of airplanes, railways or motor highways. The American expert expressed confidence that the airplane will win out, proving its ability to transport people, goods and mails more cheaply and speedily.

In 1936, two years after this prediction was made, the airplane has become a major factor in Russia's transport system, and a useful instrument in several other public services. Civil aviation probably would have expanded even more rapidly if it had not been subordinated to creation of the world's largest military air fleet, with first call upon the output of Russia's new aviation factories.

Soviet planes today carry more goods and mail than those of any other country. The combined figure for 1934 was 9204 tons, as compared with 6726 tons in Canada, the nearest country, and 5006 tons in the United States. In 1935, Soviet planes transported 15,800 tons of goods and mail, and the "plan" for 1936 is 23,500 tons.

* * *

Air transport of passengers in Russia still lags behind that of several countries, but is expanding more rapidly each year. In 1934, Soviet planes carried only 68,524 passengers, as compared with 561,524 in the United States, but Soviet passengers increased to 123,000 in 1935, and are expected to exceed 200,000 this year. New lines during 1936 will connect Moscow directly with Odessa on the Black Sea, with Sebastopol in the Crimea, and with Alma Ata in Central Asia. Another line will connect Odessa with Batum across the Black Sea. Branch lines will reach out into remote regions of the Arctic North and Central Asia, far beyond existing railways and highways, connecting them with the transcontinental route between Moscow and Vladivostok.

More people ride on airplanes in Russia than these figures show. Every commissariat, every large industrial enterprise, many local governments and committees, own and operate one or

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THE NEW WORLD COMES TO THE OLD WORLD

A Plane of the "Maxim Gorky" Propaganda Squadron Here Has Landed at a Collective Farm in the Lower Volga, Where the Camel Continues to Be Used as a Draft Animal.

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EVEN THE GIRLS "BAIL OUT"

An Uzbek Grandmother, at an Airdrome in Central Asia, Embraces Her Granddaughter, Who Has Just Become the First Girl in Uzbekistan to Jump From a Plane With a Parachute.

more planes for the benefit of their executives. Directors of many large factories have been assigned planes and pilots for their individual use; they save days on their frequent business trips.

The Department of Civil Aviation, which manufactures and assigns all civil airplanes, is besieged with requests for planes from all parts of the country; it can satisfy only a small portion of the demand. It appears that every organization in Russia wants to own at least one plane. Requests come from collective farms, theaters, Young Communist leagues, village councils, universities, factories and mines. As planes become available, they are distributed to those whose needs are considered most urgent. One plane was sold recently to an "artel," or co-operative, of six gold prospectors who work 1000 kilometers from any railway in the Arctic North. Their plane will enable them to reach the nearest large town in eight hours, whereas they used to require three weeks.

* * *

The Commissariat of Agriculture is using as many airplanes as it can get in Russia's new large-scale agriculture. During 1935, airplanes sprayed 1,500,000 acres of standing crops with insecticide. In the spring of 1934, when late rains delayed sowing by the usual methods, airplanes were used to plant 322,000 acres of wheat lands. During 1935, planes sprayed more than 5,000,000 acres of marshes and swamps to eliminate mosquitoes.

The Commissariat of Timber, controlling the most extensive forests in the world, begs for more airplanes for the use of forest rangers. During 1935, the Commissariat's planes patrolled more than 80,000,000 acres of forest lands, on the lookout for fires. Photographers recorded a large portion of this area from planes, enabling the Government to obtain more definite ideas of its timber resources. Mapping from the air is now common in Russia, and will be practiced more extensively when planes are available.

* * *

Arctic exploration probably has done more than anything else to stir Soviet popular interest in aviation. Enthusiasm comparable only to that created by Colonel Charles Lindbergh's transatlantic flight was aroused by the aerial rescues of the stranded passengers and crew of the steamer Chelyuskin in 1934. Ice floes crushed the steamer in arctic seas; rescue was possible only from the air. Six daring Soviet aviators landed repeatedly on the ice, after long flights in subzero weather, and brought off every person without mishap.

Aviation institutes, already popular, received thousands of new applications for admission after this event. While the Soviets keep secret the number of pilots in training, as well as the number of planes, it is known the number has multiplied in every recent year. Soviet young men and women are especially eager to serve in arctic aviation, which has played a major part in opening up the northern sea route and the great northern rivers. During 1936, arctic aviators, according to estimates, will carry 7000 passengers, 140 tons of mail and 1000 tons of goods for colonists and explorers in the Far North. They expect to cover 3,000,000 kilometers, double the distance traversed in 1935.

Soviet rulers have decided that military airplanes are perhaps their best means of defense. They issue no figures on this subject, but foreign military observers estimate that the Soviet air force is the largest and perhaps the most efficient in Europe. The military reserve organization, Osaviachim, has organized 138 air clubs, in which young men and women study courses in airplane construction, designing and piloting. More than 500,000 students are enrolled in these courses. The organization uses gliders as an inexpensive means of training flyers, and in 1935 more than 16,000 used gliders.

* * *

The "Propaganda Escadrille," consisting at present of 13 planes, covers every part of the Soviet Union in systematic campaigns to interest the people simultaneously in Communism and aviation; each plane carries crews of trained propagandists, who address crowds through loudspeakers as they fly, and scatter pamphlets.

Last year the "flagship" of this fleet, the Maxim Gorky, was destroyed in a collision. This was the largest land plane in the world, equipped with a printing press, a radio broadcasting station, and sleeping quarters for a dozen propagandists. The day after the crash public subscriptions were opened to replace the Maxim Gorky. Within a few days sufficient money had been raised to build 16 similar planes, the first of which will be ready this summer. This fleet of air giants, when completed, will tour the country to carry out Joseph Stalin's instructions to "make every Soviet citizen airminded."

Sovfoto

DETAIL IN MASS DESCENT

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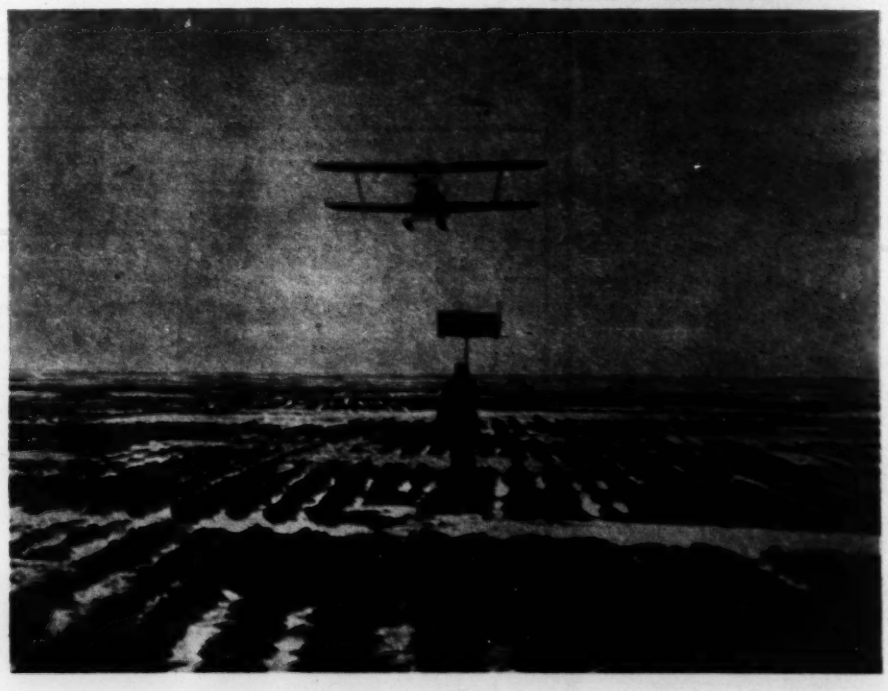
MADONNA OF THE AIR AGE

Mother and Child Are About to Have a Ride in the Plane, so Adding to the Airmindedness of the People. On the "Rest Days" Flights Are Arranged, at Times, for the Best Workers, Students and School Children.



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PLANE OVER THE PLAINS

This Airplane Is Sowing Wheat on a Collective Farm in Rubtsovsk District, Western Siberian Territory. The Woman Holds a Red and White Marker on the Ground to Show the Pilot the Edge of the Sown Area. Planes Also Are Used to Spray the Field in Combatting Insect Pests.

Among the New Books

Middle West Farm

Take All to Nebraska, by Sophus Keith Winther. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

ANOTHER STORY of the Danes in Nebraska adds a welcome picture to the broad canvas of American pioneering of which so many authors are writing today.

Sophus Keith Winther, in "Take All to Nebraska," deals with the immigrant Danes who came to struggle on the vast Middle West farm land. Taking place as it does in the year 1898 and the decade following, the story does not partake of the picturesque quality which the true pioneer stories possess, but its effectiveness is all the more notable on that account, not depending on miscellaneous thrilling historical incidents for a colorful background to bolster up a weak story. "Take All to Nebraska" stands squarely on its own, admirably showing a phase of American life which achieves a measure of greatness in spite of apparent dreariness.

It is the story of Peter Grimsen, his wife, Meta, and their sons. Recent immigrants, and Danish to the core, they nevertheless typify the sort of Americans who have made the Middle West what it is today; men and women who, undeterred by hardship, have made abundant farm land out of endless miles of prairies and desolate, rolling plains. Combining their restless, westward-moving urge with their inherited desire to establish homes and farms, they helped to make thriving centers out of the sparse, outermost settlements. Peter and Meta Grimsen are typical of these industrious families; their story is the story of thousands who struggled to find a home in a new land.

The daily routine of farm life is faithfully shown, with a simplicity and economy of phase excellently adapted to the subject matter. Young Hans at school, or on a night errand over the rolling fields; Peter's futile bargaining with his landlord; Meta's brave efforts to bring a little joy into the home—all these apparently trivial incidents are related in a style peculiarly appropriate to the subject, almost giving the effect of translation from native Danish idiom. In this way, even the most commonplace event acquires a singular effectiveness.

There is material inherent in the narrative for a much longer and more thought-provoking book. Peter's dealings with unscrupulous bankers and local Shylocks condemn a system which places the farmers of his class at the mercy of such men. Mr. Winther shows that nature is on the whole kinder to these renting farmers than are the men to whom their overhead expenses are paid. He hints at the basic faults of an agrarian system which builds up the almost insuperable obstacle of constant debt, but there is need for a far more exhaustive portrayal of the conditions which are faced by men like Peter, who are striving conscientiously to maintain homes against tremendous odds.

M. W. S.

Jacket Design by C. W. Anderson for "Take All to Nebraska"

The Bible and the Spade

Bible and Spade, An Introduction to Biblical Archaeology, by Stephen L. Caigher. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.75.

THIS HANDY VOLUME, written for the general public rather than for the specialist, presents in an attractive form an account of recent discoveries in archaeology which pertain directly to the Old Testament, and an analysis of their importance. While much is being said to the effect that archaeology proves the Bible, it may be stated with equal emphasis that the Bible proves archaeology. That is to say, the Bible narrative is furnishing in a large measure reliable background for establishing the place and significance in history of many recent discoveries in archaeology. Those who would deny the place filled by the scholarly group termed Higher Critics will find in this volume that which strengthens the case for that much misunderstood class. Higher Criticism has gone far in clarifying the Old Testament narrative. It has brought order out of chaos. Likewise, archaeology is supplying scholars with reliable aids toward the solution of many difficult problems of time, place and significance of Biblical events.

* * *

Mr. Caigher begins at the beginning of the Scriptural narrative, relating it event by event, so far as possible, to the modern archaeological discoveries. He writes a connected story of the chief events of the Old Testament as developed by the spade and interpreted by the student of history. This leads to a logical method of determining the relative value of each discovery. No longer is archaeology a matter merely of uncovering ancient mounds and exploring pyramids and tombs. The field work is preceded by years of intensive study both of the various periods that are likely to be met with in the locality, and also of ancient languages and of pertinent recorded history.

Following the discovery of the ancient relics, first comes the work of their careful preservation by trained and deft fingers; then the period and significance of the find must be determined. Often knowledge of long-forgotten languages must be mastered before the reading of the inscriptions is accurately determined. This enterprise calls for great patience, as well as for specialized training.

* * *

The author gives attention to Hebrew writing and language. The historical background of Abraham, the Canaanite settlement, the Exodus, the Hebrew conquest of Canaan and the later history of the Children of Israel are discussed in relation to the findings of the archaeologist. In this manner, the work is most illuminating in shedding new light upon many familiar stories of the Bible. The effect is to intensify our mental pictures of those ancient peoples who played so important a part in developing the conditions which eventuated in Christianity. Thus the Bible story is vivified, is made to live.

Illustrations add to the attractiveness of the volume, and the many notes, tables, appendices and maps greatly enhance its usefulness. The style is popular, easy to read, even for the layman.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Legends of Old Ireland

Ancient Irish Tales, edited by Tom Peete Cross and Clark Harris Slover. New York: Holt. $3.75.

THIS BOOK ADMIRABLY FILLS a long-felt need. It supplies the reader with literal translations of the Old Irish legends, whose matter bears something of the same relation to modern Anglo-Irish literature as does the "Morte d'Arthur" to nineteenth-century English poetry. Here the reader who cares for Anglo-Irish literature will find, for instance, the original stories on which are based Yeats's "Wanderings of Oisin," Yeats and Moore's "Diarmuid and Grania," Synge's "Deirdre," James Stephens's "In the Land of Youth"; he will also learn of those figures from early Irish romance which have been used by the Anglo-Irish poets as the English poets have used the Greek gods—Balor, Angus Og, Manannan mac Lir, Conchobar, Fergus mac Roich, Emer, Fand, Finn and dozens of others. All the selections in this book have been translated before — the translations are not the editors' but the work of many scholars—but they have hitherto been hidden away in learned journals and books which as often as not were out of print.

* * *

The selection is excellent. All three of the great cycles of Old Irish legends are amply represented; students of the Old Irish literature will find almost all their favorites. The pathetic "Fate of the Children of Tuirenn," the "Destruction of Da Derga's Hostel," so full of force and mystery, the beautiful "Wooing of Etain," a liberal selection from the "Cattle-Raid of Cooley," and such masterpieces of humor and invective as "Bricriu's Feast" and "Mac Datho's Pig" are all here. Added to these selections from the Mythological, Red Branch and Fenian cycles are eleven tales of the traditional kings of Ireland, including that masterwork of verbal exuberance and abundant invention, "The Vision of Mac Conglinne"; also a few of the place-name stories in which Irish literature is so rich. It is a little difficult to understand why the lovely "Fate of the Children of Lir" has been omitted. As both the "Children of Tuirenn" and the "Exile of the Sons of Usnech" are here, its inclusion would have given us all of what Irish tradition has beautifully named the "Three Sorrows of Story-Telling."

* * *

Reading the stories again, one marvels at their breath-taking directness and their power. Nothing could be further from the mood of Celtic Twilight in which many people erroneously envisage all Irish literature. The psychology of these tales is much closer to ours than that of the Victorian Period. Surely nothing could be more "modern" than the first fateful meeting of Deirdre and Naisi, or the wonderful opening of the eighth-century "Cattle-Raid of Cooley," in which the imperious and passionate Queen Medb, looking down from the height of a pillow, puts her hen-pecked husband once more into his proper place.

One has to be grateful to the editors for making available these selections from the richest—and least known—of all the early medieval vernacular literatures. A map of Ireland showing the place-names mentioned in the texts, a genealogical table, a pronouncing glossary, and clear prefatory notes to each selection all enhance the usefulness of the book. If one must find fault with so meritorious a volume, he is reduced to carping at its cover. When, oh when, will the designers of Irish books banish to a well-merited rest those worn-out symbols of Banba, the harp and the shamrock?

H. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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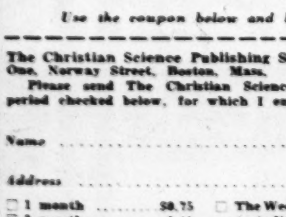

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Letters From a Literary Craftsman

Arnold Bennett's Letters to His Nephew Richard Bennett. London: Heinemann. 10s. 6d. New York Harper. $3.50.

THE AMOUNT OF work and pleasure Arnold Bennett managed to crowd into every day will never cease to astonish other writers. In the course of years he had turned himself into a writing machine which added plays and stories to novels, an immense and promptly answered correspondence to journalism and a copious diary to crown the daily labors. With sleepless professional instinct he capitalized his leisure, and he was supreme, in his time, in that style typical of modern newspaper writing which may be called the pontifical talk.

His weekly articles on books invented the manner and no one has used it so well since; dangerous to criticism in his hands it has become disastrous in the hands of others. But if it was dangerous it was immensely readable. There was a dry humor under his dogmatism and a fundamentally decent and magnanimous simplicity under his pomp. They can be seen, marked by less self-consciousness than his professional manner had, in his delightful letters to his nephew.

* * *

These letters cover the last 12 years of his life. The recipient was first at school, then at Cambridge and at last launched in a career, and his uncle's frequent messages briefly note the amusing news and mix in with it, at times, a certain amount of blunt, tactful or festive advice. To the young man, Arnold Bennett reveals himself as a busy, harassed and complaining creature, not a little lonely, but very gay, human and alive. Tyrannically methodical and constitutionally assertive as he was, he was certainly right when looking at a portrait of himself, he said, "I don't care what they say. I am a nice man." (It is Mrs. Marguerite Bennett's story and Mr. Swinnerton quotes it in his amusing introduction.)

The letters tell about his work —he was very proud of his annual output of words — and sometimes of the prices he got for it. Again he was very proud. And having a natural bent for unreasoned assertion — the essence of popular journalism — he got very high prices. He incidentally notes another essential to the English journalistic recipe —avoid the flamboyant phrase, assert but always be fundamentally moderate.

There is a good deal about his motorcars, his yacht, and rather poor notes on travel, which nevertheless excited him. Here he is mainly noting what people spend; how big a house Somerset Maugham has, how Knoblock furnishes, how much Lord Beaverbrook spent in Seville. This is not boring, nor does it strike one as being particularly vulgar. There is a redeeming strain of the shrewd yet innocent provincial in all such comments, a touch of amusing vanity.

Lord Beaverbrook is frequently mentioned. It is surprisingly revealed that he had tried his hand at writing a religious novel, but had failed with the dialogue! Bennett was indebted to Lord Beaverbrook for much of the political material for "Lord Raingo" and was flattered by the result. He writes:

I beg to announce to you that all the political part of my novel "Lord Raingo" is now finished. Beaverbrook has vetted it and is thrilled thereby—most enthusiastic. Says it's the finest thing he has read for years. In 400 pp. he has found only one small slip. I am tremendously uplifted by this verdict, and am forced to the conclusion that a man who can get the atmosphere and effects of the most private meetings of Cabinet ministers, etc., with all their chicane, etc., and with all the Downing Street stuff solely from hearsay and occasionally meeting the said Cabinet ministers, is no ordinary fellow. I trust you agree. When I got B's verdict yesterday and saw X afterwards I said, "Stand away. You don't know who I am." The fact is I don't know myself.

Your Healthy Uncle.

* * *

As a craftsman Arnold Bennett was always proud of his documentation. This developed, under the life-long influence of Balzac, into an obsession, and "Imperial Palace," his last book, was a mausoleum. The final letters show him grinding his way through this appalling book and utterly weary of it. His humor remains, his grim financial advice, his sense of the ridiculous, his mingled scorn and admiration of big-wigs, his love of a good time, but going through the proofs of that book in Cornwall exhausted him. The only thing that seemed to please him in Cornwall was its cheapness. The machine which produced the cash seemed to be running down but it was not a tedious machine, because it was intensely interested and deeply amused by its own insatiable activity.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Elizabethan Women

Elizabethan Women, by Gamaliel Bradford. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

HAROLD OGDEN WHITE, who has edited this volume of posthumous essays, tells us that Mr. Bradford used to refer to Elizabethan literature as "land of my first love." All through his long life Mr. Bradford studied the literature of this period, which was surely one of the most lustrous in history. These related essays, written between 1890 and 1910, reveal that their author was especially engrossed in the women of the age of Elizabeth.

His essays, it must be contended, are for the expert and the scholar. They are coldly appraising, retrained, professorial—a curious thing inasmuch as they deal with one of the most colorful, one of the most impassioned, periods of which we have any record. Painstakingly they set the scene for Elizabethan England, then consider the women of high and of low station: their education, their home life and social life. In the second part of the book, we find Mr. Bradford writing not of the women of flesh and blood, but of those who belonged to the imagination of the playwrights. For, as he contends, the drama is "the heartbeat of Elizabethan England."

The author holds that the sum of supreme qualities in the playwrights of the period were coordinated in Shakespeare, and that these qualities were distributed more sparingly among his great contemporaries. Therefore, he proceeds to enlarge upon these contemporaries of Shakespeare, until we feel we know at least something of their contrasts of grossness and delicacy, their sense of tragedy, their dallying with intrigue, with humor and with comedy—Middleton's "comic richness and sweetness," Massinger's "weight and dignity," Beaumont's "sense of refined and delicate beauty."

These matters were perhaps more familiar to many of us in our university days. But now it is agreeable to be reminded so felicitously by means of that scholarly intelligence which Mr. Bradford exhibited unfailingly.

M. W.

Charles Edmonds's "T. E. Lawrence of Arabia," lately published in America by Appleton-Century, was reviewed in these columns Feb. 5 in the English edition (Peter Davies).

Ellen Glasgow's "Barren Ground" is the latest addition to the Modern Library.

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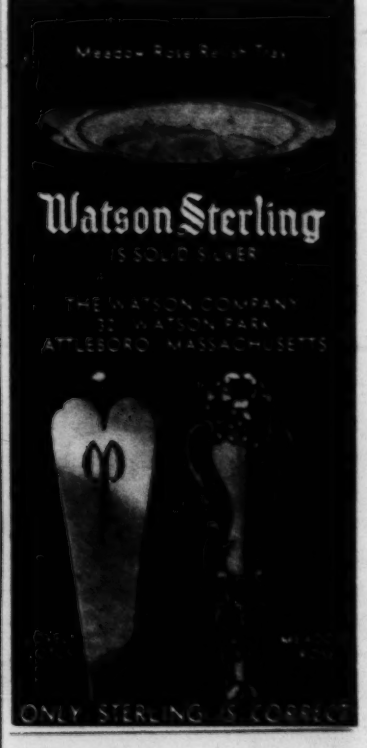

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A Birthday Present for Prof. Gilbert Murray

Essays in Honor of Gilbert Murray, by the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher and 17 others. London: Allen and Unwin. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Oxford University Press. $4.50.

HERE IS A companion to a volume of highly specialized essays issued by the Clarendon Press. The two together form a collection of essays written by friends of Prof. Gilbert Murray and presented to him, as the soundest pledge of friendship they could give, on his seventieth birthday. The book on Greek poetry was the appropriate gift of scholars to a scholar whose professional life has been primarily devoted to study and translation of Greek authors.

But Gilbert Murray is much more than an erudite university professor. He is a man of letters: a writer for the theater; a student of international affairs and a liberal (with a big or a small L) politician. Because, as Mr. Granville Barker says in one of these essays, "Greek has evidently never been a dead language to him, nor Athens a thing of the past," and because he has a sense of contemporary drama, he has been able to make the plays of the ancient dramatists, and Euripides especially, live again as plays for modern audiences. Mr. John Masefield and Miss Sybil Thorndike add their testimony to his influence on the play - acting and play - giving public.

But this is only to indicate the beginning of Professor Murray's activities, in all of which it is not difficult to find an original impulse in his Hellenism. Miss Margery Fry, formerly Principal of Somerville College, begins by speaking of him as an "outstanding exponent to his generation of the continuity of man's thought" and goes on to prove his magnanimous work on behalf of women's education. Thence we pass, in Lord Cecil's essay, to the League of Nations, and Professor Murray's effective championship of the cause through his chairmanship of the League of Nations Union. He has given a great part of his time during the last 15 years to the advocacy of peace and constructive internationalism.

He is the most remarkable example in Great Britain today of the successful combination of the theoretic and practical lives. It may be said of him that his classical studies have enriched his literary and public activities and that these in turn have humanized his work in scholarship. The wide range of his interests could receive no sincerer acknowledgment than the inclusion in this volume of a large number of essays in which his name is not mentioned—as in Professor Cornford's essay on "The Invention of Space" or Dr. Hammond's study of Gladstone, who had, he says, "what we should now call the League of Nations mind."

"Ideas precede facts," is the text of Señor de Madariaga's article. Professor Murray's chief contribution to our age is that in all his activities he has attempted to make certain ideas prevail, those being in the main ideas which were operative or beginning to be operative in the ancient world. In a powerful concluding essay Prof. Arnold Toynbee shows not only how great is our debt to ancient Greece, how intimately it forms a part of our cultured heritage of which too many moderns are disdainful, but that its history contains lessons, warnings based upon experience, which, if we heeded them, would prevent us from making disastrous mistakes. The ancient Greek world seemed at one moment on the threshold of creating a League of States. It never crossed that threshold. The Greek states devoured one another. Professor Toynbee's brilliant article forms a fitting conclusion to the series of remarkable essays whose unity is to be found in the diverse interests of the man to whom they are dedicated.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

"Steenie"

Buckingham, by M. A. Gibb. London: Jonathan Cape. 15s.

THIS IS NOT ONE MORE of those attempts to whitewash the Stuarts and their favorites of which we have seen so many in recent years. It seems a conscientious piece of portraiture, in which the lights and shades are given with full desire to be impartial.

No one can deny Buckingham's personal charm. He is an almost unique example of a favorite of a king who was equally the favorite of the king's successor. He had also, as Miss Gibb makes quite clear, the virtue of openness. He told his enemies plainly what he thought of them, and while this habit did not make them less hostile it showed them what to expect.

But both he and his masters made many mistakes which explain the hatred of the people. To load him with estates and honors was sheer stupidity. His Dukedom, which set an upstart above the Howards and the de Veres, did not please the nobility; and his arrogance, which was flagrant, alienated everybody else. No one can claim for him any particular capacity; yet he seized almost every important office, and undertook work which would have been beyond the powers of a Richelieu. Inevitably he failed; and the failures increased his unpopularity. Almost worse was his rapacity: vast as was his wealth, he wanted more, and grasped it by any means.

Of his personal courage there is no doubt, and Miss Gibb, in some excellent pages,, demonstrates that the expedition to Rhé, which was his ruin, failed through no fault of his. It was due to incompetence at home, and to the weather.

As for the hare-brained journey to Spain for the purpose of marrying Charles to the Infanta, there is nothing for the most favorable biographer to do but to make a good story out of it, and this Miss Gibb unquestionably does.

Oregon Source Book

History of Oregon Literature, by Alfred Powers. Portland, Oregon: Metropolitan Press. $4.

THIS BOOK about the Oregon country is not unsimilar to the ancient roll-top desk. It needs a long familiarity with the possibilities of pigeonholes and secret drawers to exhaust the abundance of material which has been crammed into the 800-page volume.

Half-forgotten history, folk lore and folk literature are all there ready for the hunting out. Such a collection of voyagers, trappers, traders and missionaries poured into that country in the first half of the past century that it is hardly to be expected that they all fit easily between the covers of one book. The fact that they haven't in no way dulls the pleasure of reading about them or of the wild, gorgeous country, of the Indians, and of the men and women who came to get, and remained to give of what bravery they had whether they wanted to or not.

Harper is the American publisher of "We Europeans," by Julian Huxley and A. C. Haddon. The English edition (Cape) was reviewed in these columns Dec. 31.

Readers who expect a specific answer to the question posed in "Why Wars Are Declared," by George Willison (New York: Basic Books, Inc. 35 cents), may be disappointed. Why wars are declared can't be told even now in a few more than 100 pages. But for anyone interested enough to digest the contents, the book can serve as a useful introduction to a subject which grows in importance with every year's improvement and enlargement of the general killing establishment.

A. P. Herbert's "What a Word!" will be published in April by Doubleday Doran. The English edition (Methuen) was reviewed in the Monitor Jan. 11.

To the New Temple Shakespeare (Dent-Dutton) have now been added the three parts of "King Henry VI."

"How do I get my Start as a Writer?"

—Here's the Answer—

FIRST, don't stop believing you can write; there is no reason to think you can't write until you have tried. Don't be discouraged if your first attempts are rejected. That happens to the best authors, even to those who have "arrived." Remember, too, there is no age limit in the writing profession. Conspicuous success has come to both young and old writers.

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Victoria Regina in Historical Perspective

Victoria of England, by Edith Sitwell. London: Faber & Faber. 15s.

SO MANY BOOKS have recently been written about Queen Victoria that I was inclined to put Miss Sitwell's aside at sight of the title. But on looking into it, I found that it had a character of its own, and was by no means a mere repetition of familiar facts. It is a very lively and really interesting character study of the woman who, by virtue of an elaborate Act of Parliament passed in 1701, occupied one of the most important positions in the world for more than 60 years, and was fully conscious of its importance.

When, at 18, she became Queen, she began at once by putting her mother in her place; and, for the rest of her reign, she was engaged in applying the same treatment, with more or less success, to people often less amenable than her mother. As they reacted to this treatment, so she judged them. When she heard that a certain statesman had been much pleased with her reception of him, she remarked, "Indeed! It is my business to approve of *him*, not his to approve of *me*."

This characteristic was exceedingly dangerous, and in the early years of her reign led to constitutional crises and made her exceedingly unpo ılar; so much so that Republicanism was openly talked of.

Curiously enough, Miss Sitwell, though recognizing that the Queen's stubbornness and narrowness intensified with the years, yet seems inclined to treat her with more mercy in the latter half of the book. And this feeling was shown, on the whole, by the nation at the time. Gradually Victoria became an institution, and a popular institution. There were exceptions. Young Liberals, hearing of her treatment of their idol, Mr. Gladstone, were consumed with indignation; and it took all the influence of their elders to hold them in check. Her open and undisguised Toryism confirmed the rumors, and when she issued the famous telegram publicly censuring her own ministers, the anger became bitter and outspoken.

But to the country at large she was still the great and good Queen. In thousands of people the sentiment verged on adoration; and the little figure in the old-fashioned dress, with the unmistakable look of dignity and authority, became a legend. She was the only person who ever cowed Bismarck, and she was the only person who could keep the erratic Kaiser William in something like order.

Still more curiously, she has imposed herself even on people of a later day. Lytton Strachey began his biography with the intention of treating Victoria as he had treated "Eminent Victorians": he came to mock, and he remained to worship. After all the revelations of her Jingoism made by the publication of her Letters; after all the still worse proofs of her partisanship to be seen in Mr. Guedalla's recent account of her relations with Gladstone; after the clear recognition that Disraeli ruled her by "laying on flattery with a trowel," it is yet impossible not to realize that there was something truly great in the old lady after all.

Though I was one of the young Liberals whom her unabashed unconstitutionalism exasperated almost beyond bearing, I had something of this feeling myself. I often saw her in her latest days. As I looked at her, despite all my reasoned dislike, that ancient straw hat seemed somehow to be metamorphosed into an imperial crown. After all, she was, in every one of her few inches, a queen.

E. E. KELLETT

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Politics, Economics, Sociology

The High Command (Haddon Craftsmen). Addresses delivered on the World Peaceways radio program by Atty. Gen. Cummings, Senator Borah, Senator Nye, General Johnson, William Green and Alfred E. Smith.

Alma Mater, The Gothic Age of the American College, by Henry S. Canby (Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50). Dr. Canby reviews college life and academicism as he saw it in the early 1890's and 1900's, specifically at Yale, but with general application to the influence of the older colleges on present American life.

$2500 a Year, by Mordecai Ezekiel (Harcourt, Brace, $2.50) would give every family $2500 a year by "balanced abundance" through applying the AAA method to all industry.

National Economic Security, by Arthur B. Adams (University of Oklahoma Press, $2.50). Proposes an economic plan to eliminate unemployment and insufficient buying by a super-Federal Trade Commission.

Social Security in the United States, by Dr. Paul H. Douglas (Whittlesey House, $3) discusses thoroughly every aspect of the Act of 1935, with its backgrounds and the present social security legislation of the various states.

Introduction to Dialectical Materialism, by August Thalheimer (Covici-Friede, $2). An explanation of the basis of the Marxist philosophy.

The Townsend Plan, by Nicholas Roosevelt (Doubleday, Doran, 50c), tells the background, the methods and the probable fate of the Townsend plan.

Age Before Booty, by Morgan J Dorman (Putnam, $1), advocates the Townsend plan and has a foreword by the good doctor himself.

Travel

Land Without Shade, by Hans Helfritz (McBride, $3.50). A journey in southern Arabia, with a trip through the Ruba al Khali desert into a section of Yemen white men are not permitted to visit.

Aerial Odyssey, by E. Alexander Powell (Macmillan, $2.50). An account of an airplane trip around the fringes of the Caribbean from Florida to Venezuela and from the Lesser Antilles to Mexico.

America Came My Way, by Sir Anthony Jenkinson (London: Arthur Barker. 10s. 6d. net). Amiable observations of an Englishman in Darkest America.

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I Had Tea With Garbo!

AT THE TIME, I didn't attach a great deal of importance to it, but I have since learned better. Having tea with Miss Greta Garbo has made me a personage, a man to conjure with. People point me out to one another when I walk down the main street. It is not as if I had merely been tendered a banquet by Mussolini, or the King had asked me to stay the night at Buckingham Palace. I had tea with GARBO! And that makes me a local spot of historic interest. I'm even considered more of a curiosity than the local druggist who sat next to Charles Augustus Lindbergh in a New York restaurant or the housewife who went to school with Jack Dempsey.

Each time I tell my story I am assured of an audience of open-mouthed, glassy-eyed listeners. Some people tell me outright that they believe the entire story is a notorious hoax I have perpetrated solely as a means of entertaining my more gullible friends. Others just gaze at me, awestruck, at first. Then they ask innumerable questions about the Great One—"What did she have on?" . . . "What did she talk about?" . . . "Does she really quote Shakespeare and the Greek philosophers?" . . . When people tell their friends about me, their friends go out of their way to wangle an introduction, so that they may question me. I have become a landmark and a legend as "that fellow who had tea with Garbo."

* * *

I had recently arrived in California from a stay in a city in Mexico, where I had seen only French and German films. Until that memorable day I had seen Greta Garbo in the films only once, in an old silent picture.

I arrived in the vicinity of Hollywood in the early spring, and in the midst of a rainstorm. After the rain had stopped falling and the sun shone out as chamber of commerce advertisements say it does, I heard several comments upon the fact that the moisture would bring into bloom many wild flowers. Being something of an amateur botanist, I decided that a hike in the country would be just the thing after being cooped up by the rains for four days. I donned walking shoes and baggiest trousers and hopped aboard a red "P. E." car going down to the beaches from Los Angeles. My destination was Santa Monica.

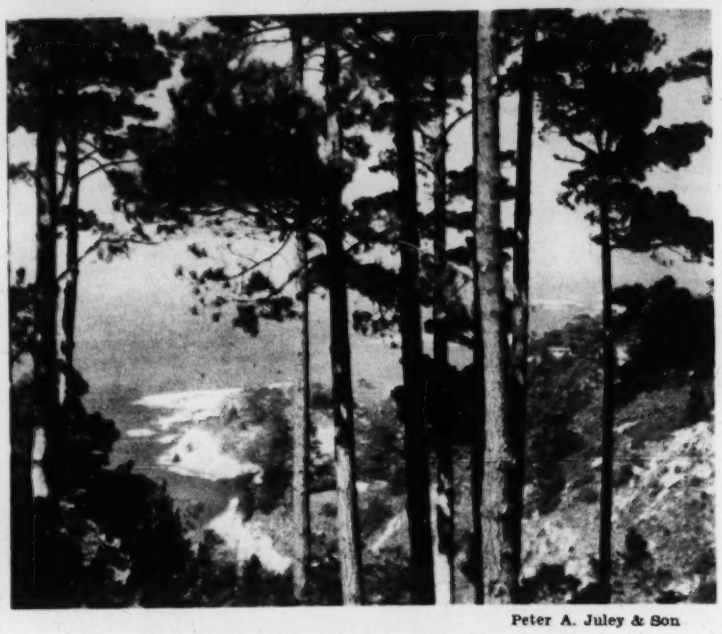
At a gasoline station I procured a copy of a little booklet issued by some gasoline refinery. This booklet contained a complete list of the more common of southern California's wild flowers, and it even had colored pictures of them. With this in hand, I started north over the hills above Santa Monica.

* * *

Dozens of varieties of flowers were in bloom following the big rain and I became so engrossed with examining and identifying the different flowers that I almost collided with a pale girl in muddy brogues, leather jacket, and a tight little button of a hat. She was as surprised as I for a moment but, recovering her composure, she looked at the booklet in my hand with a sly smile—she held one exactly like it in her own, her index finger held between the leaves as a marker. I think now that she was probably laughing to herself because I didn't recognize her. She had a well-scrubbed look and she wore no make-up.

We were standing on a high bluff overlooking the Pacific. It was too early in the season for bathers, and the beaches were deserted. After a few comments upon the beauty of the view and the freshness of the atmosphere after the rain, the young lady and I strolled north together. I found her a talkative companion. She monopolized the conversation, speaking with a slight accent and very precisely. She was a veritable encyclopaedia about California wild flowers. She knew them all by sight and was able to give the Latin names of many.

When she learned that I was a stranger to the region, she explained how to reach several other places where the flowers were even more plentiful than along the ocean front. She told of a place in the mountains where an entire valley, 10 miles long, would soon be covered with a golden carpet of California poppies. Her favorite flower was the Yucca, that tall, creamy-white flower that blooms on the California mountain sides. She was amused when I told her that the imaginative Mexicans called the Yucca "the Lord's candle and Satan's pitchfork," because the bloom reminded them of a tall white candle and the leaves are sharp and spiked.



Peter A. Juley & Son

". . . ON A HIGH BLUFF OVERLOOKING THE PACIFIC. . ."

* * *

We had walked some distance over the hills and past several groups of cottages in little arroyos when we came to a tea-room standing beside the ocean boulevard. It was built in the inevitable Spanish style of architecture, with a balcony looking out to sea. The place was open to custom, but was almost deserted. I suggested some tea and we went in. There was a green parrot on a landing of the stairs leading to the balcony. Its remarks amused her, and over the food she talked about a parrot that had belonged to "a friend at home." She recalled, wistfully, several clever things the bird had said.

As we left the tea room, my friend of the brogues and leather jacket said a car was to meet her just a few hundred yards up the highway. I walked with her to where a road leading out of a small canyon intersected the highway. Across the intersection a big, somewhat out-of-date sedan was parked.

Just as we reached this point a battered yellow roadster swung out of the canyon road. As it passed, its occupants, a boy and two girls, pointed at my companion and me with evident excitement. They were wide-eyed. With a scrunching of brakes the roadster came to a sudden, jolting stop, and the three scrambled out and ran toward us. My companion looked startled. Then she said, "Oh, those tireless autograph hunters! Good-by, my friend, and thank you for the lemonade." She sped gracefully across the intersection and stepped into the black sedan. A uniformed chauffeur slammed the door behind her and slipped quickly behind the wheel. They drove off just as the three autograph hunters reached the spot.

* * *

As the car moved off up the highway, the three, uttering loud groans of disappointment, came back to where I stood. After eyeing me closely, up and down, one of the girls, a precocious, freckle-faced 14-year-old, said, "You ain't in the movies, are you, Mister?"

"Not that I know of," I replied, assuming my most dignified air, "but why are you chasing that lady? Do you know her?"

My inquisitors looked disgusted.

"Aw, you can't kid us, Mister," said the boy, waving a disdainful hand in my direction. "Of course, we know her. That's Greta Garbo. We know her license number. What'd she have to run for, anyway? The girls only wanted her to stick her name in their autograph books."

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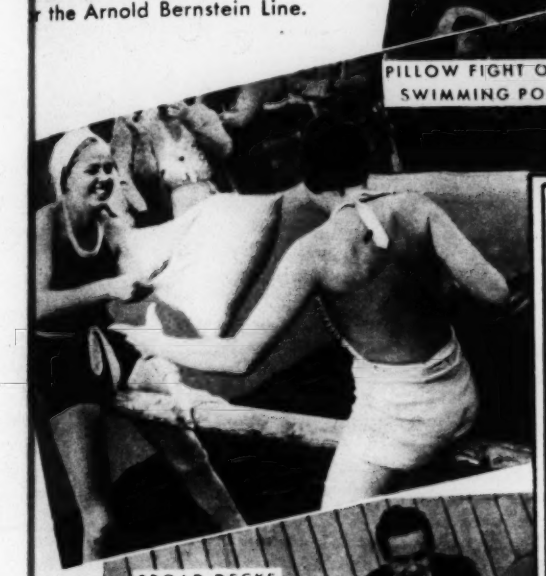

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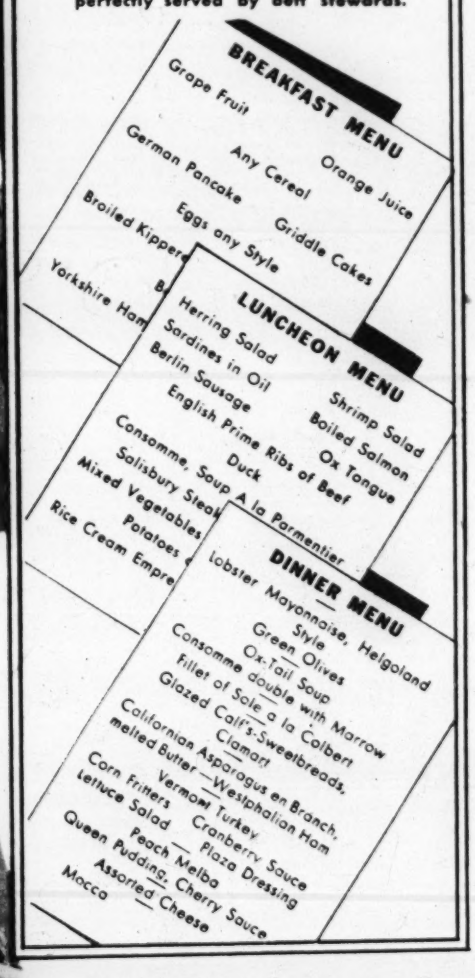

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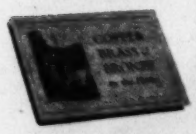

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Tanks of ANACONDA
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..The Man Behind the Mikado

(Continued from Page 3)

abroad. His journey began as the kind of grand tour that used to be the lot of the sons of the nobility in Western lands. On his way he called at the White House to meet President Grant. But he does not seem to have been very much at home in either the United States or England. He passed on to Paris, then at the mercy of the Commune, and here his lightsome temperament, his love of elegance and poetry, seems to have found a kinship with the Gallic spirit. When the barricade had been torn down, and the boulevard had come back into its own, young Saionji began to imbibe French culture. He entered Theophile Gautier's circle. While studying law and the world, he found time to collaborate with a fellow student in a drama, which was produced at the Odeon. For 10 years Saionji lived this life in Paris, and did not go back till the Versailles Conference, when his old student crony, Clemenceau, with his gift of phrases, dubbed him "The Ivory Statue."

* * *

Saionji's decade in the French capital had not softened that stern sense of duty which inspired this grand tour. Saionji is a *flaneur*, but, like Balfour, his lighter moments are the periphery of the civilized man. On his return to Japan he threw himself into the job of putting Japan in a western mold. The zeal behind the returned aesthete was so pronounced that in those days his fellow patricians called him a dangerous radical. It was the radicalism of the Latin Quarter poured into the new bottle of Japanese Nationalism. The Quarter has spread more "dangerous thoughts," as the Japanese call them, than any other district in the world. What a fiery mixture it made in the young Saionji is evident from the alarmed appeals of the nobility to the Mikado to make him desist from the journalism with which he started his new career at home. The words "liberty," "constitutionalism" and "freedom" appeared too frequently in the editor's articles to suit these prudent counselors.

* * *

To men of Saionji's breeding the new "game of politics" did not appeal. They preferred to pull the strings which made the politicians dance. Saionji saw that the salvation of political Japan lay in *responsible* government. Instead of hiding behind the Emperor, where he would have been given one of the strings in the puppet show, he boldly came out in the open, and organized a real political party. It was called the Rikken Seiyukai, or Constitutional Liberal Party. The present bearer of the title is the reactionary party in present-day Japan, and the creature of the militarists, more or less. But in 1900, when it was organized, it was in the van of constitutionalism and liberalism.

From then on Saionji dreamed of the day when a government of Japan could be as responsive to the Diet as is, say, the Baldwin Government in England. At that time there was a Diet, but in fact it was a "talk shop"; there were parties, but they were united by personal affiliations. To the Emperor alone the cabinet and government were responsible. In picking the ministers the throne did not look to parties, but to bureaucrats, or men who in Britain would be the non-elected permanent officials in the various ministries. This is more or less the kind of cabinet under Hirota. Hirota himself, for instance, went to the Foreign Ministership from the Ambassadorship in Petrograd, not from the Diet.

* * *

In due course, Saionji as head of the Seiyukai became Prime Minister. The year was 1906, just after the Russo-Japanese war, and he applied himself to the pacification of Manchuria. Japanese military, then as now, were overrunning the conquered territory. He replaced them with a civilian administration. To him must be credited that triumph of organization, the South Manchuria Railway Company. Twice again he served his country as head of the state. In 1918 he retired from the party leadership, and again gave Japan a shock—he nominated as his successor a commoner, a man who was unconnected with even the bureaucracy, let alone the clans. His name was Hara, who in due course became Prime Minister and also in due course fell at the hands of an assassin.

Representative government, alas, is now a mockery in Japan, but Saionji has lived too long to be discouraged. If there is no party government, there is equally no militarist or Fascist government. And, lacking a *coup d'état*, the hotheads in Japan are not likely to tear down the façade as long as Saionji stands at the Mikado's right hand. No man has been busier these last few weeks in repairing the holes that the unruly military tore into the government. Now he will go back to his retreat, a humble dwelling cheek by jowl with fishermen's cottages, but almost as much of a Japanese Olympus as the distant peak of Mount Fuji. There he will again muse over his many careers and long life in the evening air as he plays his banjo to the nightingales. "Saionji's luck" persuades the Japanese that his destiny is "to vanish in the chinks that Time has made."

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Happy Endings . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Pearl Buck, as quoted by Marjorie Shuler in the issue of Jan. 29, discusses an interesting matter—that of "happy endings." She says she dislikes happy endings, that they make people dream too much. It is true, but I would like to parallel her remarks with some further observations. To my idea, nothing is finished in a picture, play, or book, until a happy ending is achieved. Authors should attack harder problems, and work toward a happy ending in a more philosophical and logical way.

The parable of the Prodigal Son works out to a happy ending, but not until the proper steps have been taken that justify that climax. In "Les Miserables," how unthinkable it would be if Jean Valjean, M. Madeleine, came to an unhappy end after all his self-abnegations. The author has taken his character through the steps that justify his final triumph. He was not richer or more powerful, but he was a stronger and better man.

So, the authors ought to convince us that the happy ending is earned, but they must not omit the happy ending. It is the triumph of character, of Man, that we want, not the achievement of material ambitions. Nothing is finished till it is happy. A problem should have an answer, should it not? The author should solve the problem he presents as his thesis. If he undertakes it, he should finish it, and that on a note of triumph, not defeat. Good should always win, and it always does, and that constitutes the truly happy ending.

The cheap plays and books that engage popular attention would not be any more beneficial if they ended unhappily. Would pessimism be more helpful to the progress of the human race?

Los Angeles, Calif. M. T. C.

Walking on Air . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

"Walking on Air"—well, so am I, after reading the article on that subject in the Magazine Section, for I should like to add—"An Answer to Prayer," for it covered a subject that has been a pet peeve of mine for a very long time. The subject of proper shoes had been a difficult one ever since, in my grammer school days, I had tried to put a number four foot into a number two spring-heeled shoe in order to make them look as small as my smaller friend's feet. After I saw the folly of that and actually wanted shoes properly fitted, it was a question of room for my feet to be comfortable.

This became a dire necessity when I started out several years ago to do a great deal of walking. I finally decided to go to a very sensible shoe man, who persuaded me that the reason men had so little trouble with their feet and women had so much was because men wore shoes that gave their feet room to spread when walking. He finally sold me the first pair of actually comfortable shoes I had known. They were, however, very ugly, and very mannish, so much so that one day when I was walking in the suburbs, I met a little girl with her doggy on the street. We smiled and began to talk, when suddenly she looked down at my feet and exclaimed, "You've got your daddy's shoes on."

Since then, I have had many word battles with shoe men, trying to make them believe that women would actually buy lower heeled shoes. Janet Mabie's article makes one hopeful that we are approaching the time when women will be emancipated from high heels and pinched toes and know the joy of walking comfortably. N. B. L.

Chicago, Illinois.

Our Contributors . .

HARRY B. MITCHELL is president of the United States Civil Service Commission, with offices in Washington. He has had a varied career as a painter, editor, publisher, farmer, business man and public official. He has had a livestock and dairy business in Montana since 1918, and was Mayor of Great Falls from 1923 to 1929.

HERBERT B. ELLISTON spent seven years in the Far East as a correspondent for the Manchester Guardian, the London Observer and the New York Herald. During that time he became well informed on Japanese affairs. Mr. Elliston, who now is Financial Editor of the Monitor, has written other articles for the Magazine Section, the last of which appeared Nov. 27.

FRANCIS MILTOUN MANSFIELD is an American who has lived many years in France and is intimately acquainted with affairs in the realm of art.

DOROTHEA KAHN is a member of the Chicago news bureau of The Christian Science Monitor. She wrote "Farm Women Look Ahead," for the Magazine Section of Sept. 18.

MARJORIE SHULER has written many articles for the Magazine Section. The last appeared Feb. 19. She is a member of the New York staff of the Monitor.

EYRE CARTER is engaged in social service work in England. He has contributed other articles to the Weekly Magazine Section.

WALTER WILKINSON is the author of a number of books on puppets, books praised by Arnold Bennett, J. B. Priestley, and a number of distinguished literary critics. Among them are "The Peep-Show," "Vagabonds and Puppets," "Puppets in Yorkshire," "A Sussex Peep-Show," and "Puppets Into Scotland." With his barrow, containing his puppet show and his tent and provisions, he is a picturesque figure in the English countryside.

EDWIN M. RUMILL is a member of the Monitor sports staff in Boston. For the last several weeks he has been in the South, however, watching the spring training of players for the coming baseball season.

DEMAREE BESS is the Monitor's Moscow correspondent. He wrote "Iran Stands United," for the Weekly Magazine Section of March 4.

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Jyll Egger, Dancing "Headliner", Shows How Invisible Rhythm Treads Support the Foot at Three Strain Points

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BAKING POWDER BISCUITS

2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
2 tablespoons shortening
¾ cup of milk, or milk and water

Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder. Cut or rub in the shortening until the fat is thoroughly blended with the flour. Then mix to a very soft dough with the liquid, having the liquid as cold as possible. Turn onto a well-floured board, knead just enough to give a smooth upper surface, then roll out or pat with the hand until the dough is about three-quarters of an inch thick. Cut into biscuits and lay them, not touching each other, on a baking pan. Bake twelve to fifteen minutes in a hot oven, 450 degrees F. The proportion of one teaspoon of Rumford to one cup of flour makes delicious biscuits. But if you want them to be exceptionally light and fluffy double the amount of Rumford used.

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